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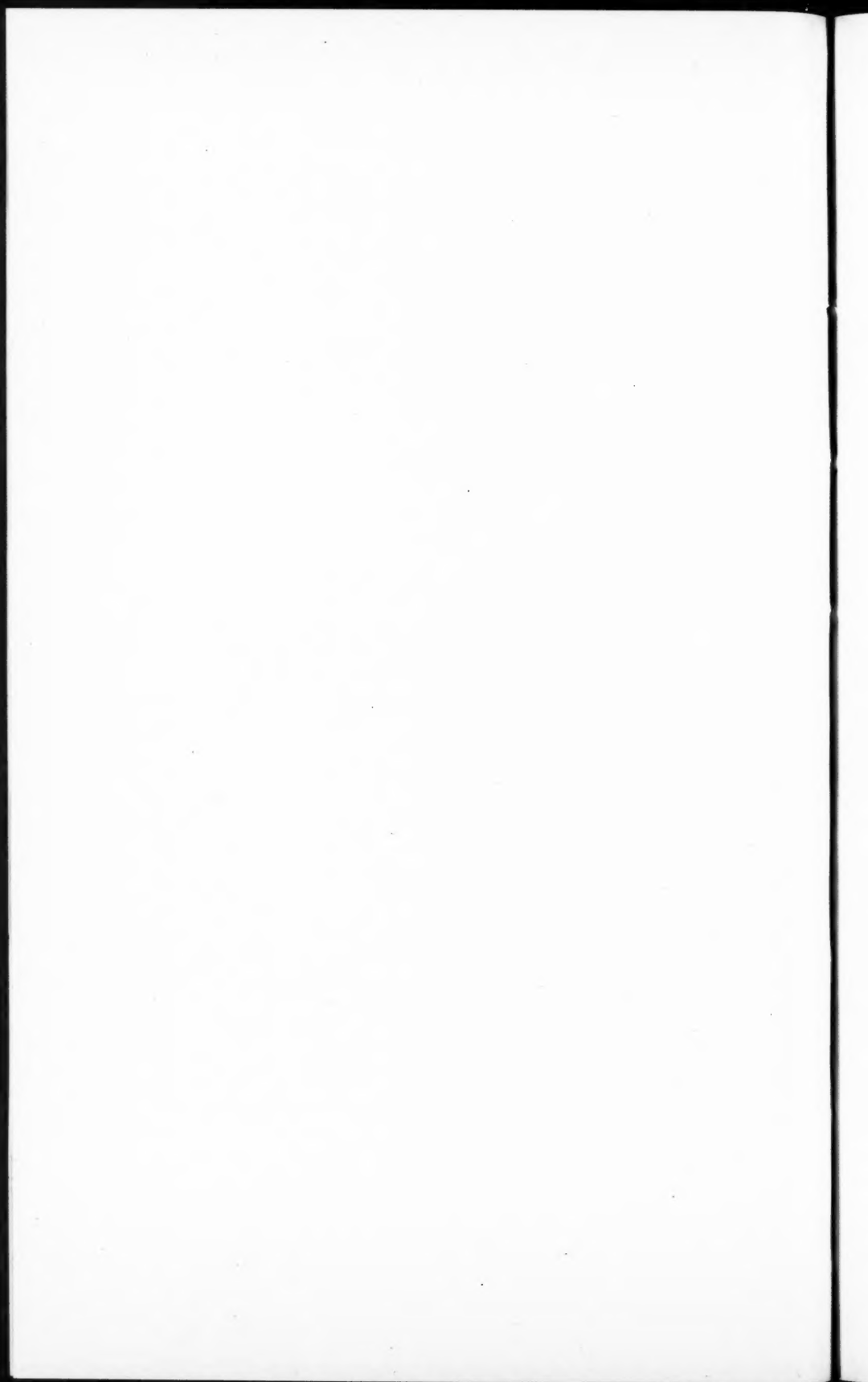
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MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

Vol. 29, No. 4

OCTOBER-DECEMBER

1945

THE RICHMOND FAMILY

BY JOHN N. McDUFFEE

GRAND RAPIDS

“**E**RE’S the Hextra Hexpress . . . got the Queen’s Message . . . that’s so this time, mister!”

This was the cry (in imitation of Cockney “newsies” in London) of the newsboys in New York City on the night of August 16, 1858.

For more than an hour the news was shouted in the streets of Manhattan while throngs gathered at the Battery to see the *Niagara* dock with its famous passenger, Cyrus W. Field. Queen Victoria had just sent a message to President Buchanan over the Atlantic Cable, and thus for the first time in history word had come across the ocean by means other than boat.

Among the crowds in the streets that night were at least two people who looked on as outsiders. They were William A. Richmond and his wife Loraine Page Richmond, who had recently come from Grand Rapids, then a frontier town in the new state of Michigan. They must have been struck with the contrast between life in New York and in Grand Rapids, which not long before had been merely Louis Campan’s trading post. Although both were duly impressed with the feat of the laying of the cable, Mrs. Richmond was more interested in the attendant celebration. It is from her that we have the above details of the immediate reaction to the event¹ and the following word picture of the scene in New York on the night of August 18:

"Broadway, from the Museum and the Astor House to the head of Union Square, was a blaze of light. At a quarter past five, a salute was fired from the roof of the Astor House. The young gentlemen artillerists, by the help of the servants of the Hotel, dragged the gun, which weighed over six hundred pounds, up the six stories of the Astor House, and planted it on the roof and fired at half past five o'clock.

"The Astor House was brilliantly lighted, containing over one thousand candles, independent of the gas lights. On the roof of the house, in large capitals of fire, appeared the words Atlantic Telegraph."²

Mrs. Richmond's description of this historic scene is interesting in itself, but what is more important, and occasions the present article, is the fact she not only was on the scene at many such events, but that she made them a matter of permanent record.

Of William Almy Richmond little has been written. He was born in Aurora, New York, in 1808, and at the age of twenty-eight settled in the Grand River valley of western Michigan, where he was one of a group who purchased the "Kent Plat", now the heart of Grand Rapids. Throughout his life in Michigan, William Richmond was active in the Democratic Party. In 1836, the year of his arrival in the West, he was elected to the convention which met at Ann Arbor to convert the Territory of Michigan into a state. From 1842 to 1845 he served in the State Senate. In 1845 he was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of Michigan by President Polk. In the records and history of the City of Grand Rapids his name appears frequently among those active in civic affairs.

In 1837 he married Loraine Zilpha Page. His family, which he maintained in comfortable circumstances, was among the "first" families of Grand Rapids. It appears that, definitely but unassumingly, he made a place in the society of early Michigan for his wife and children³ which they occupied with dignity and reputation. It is written of him that "in the discharge of official duties he made a record for efficiency and

faithfulness; in the relation of citizen his enterprise, public spirit and sound judgment gave him high rank among the pioneers who shaped the character and destiny of the Valley City."⁴

Still less has been written about Loraine Page Richmond than about her husband. Her father, Abel Page, who had originally come from New England⁵ was one of the first settlers in the Grand River Valley. Someone under the pseudonym "Reminisco", writing a column, "Memories of Long Ago," for the *Grand Rapids Herald* of November 24, 1901, mentions "the death (evidently near that date) of the widow of William Almy Richmond at the age of 90. . .," describing Mrs. Richmond as " . . . this dainty, sprightly little woman . . ." The columnist writes at some length of the Page family, relating that Loraine's sister, Sophia, married Judge Daniel S. Bacon, of Monroe, Michigan, and was the mother of the wife of General Custer.⁶ The Page girls are said to have been members of " . . . a lively set of young people assembled from various parts of the east by the opening of the Erie canal . . ." One is made acquainted with Loraine Page Richmond by the columnist's description:

"Mrs. Richmond made a most attractive home, noticeable always for the air of comfort and refinement permeating everything. Modestly retiring and practically domestic, she devoted herself to the interests and activities of her husband and her children—she was my youthful ideal of a womanly woman, a model housewife."⁷

Loraine Richmond, however, has left some account of herself. Like many in her day she kept a diary—not always as faithfully as might be, but, nevertheless, with sufficient continuity to enable us to follow the pattern of her life for the period which it covered. Moreover, not satisfied with such an endeavor herself, she inspired her daughter, Rebecca, to follow her example.

The journals of these two women are among the few original writings we have by the first residents of western Michigan. It

must be admitted that they are not stylistically valuable. Some of the entries are in pencil, though most are in ink; all, however, are done in a careful hand. It is unlikely that either mother or daughter wrote with any idea that they were making a contribution to American literature. It seems, rather, that they sought to record events of the day and their personal feelings in order to have for themselves in later years a record of their experiences. Probably both women expected that friends or relatives might have occasion to look at their diaries. A certain tone of discretion, a careful politeness in reference to the persons mentioned in the entries, indicates that they wanted to avoid offending anyone or being the means of another's getting a bad name.

Mrs. Richmond's diary material is not what could be called abundant. The Grand Rapids Public Library has only two small copy-books, but both are done in her own hand. In the first of these the entries, written at Brooklyn, New York, run from January 1, 1858, to August 26, 1858, with several of the back pages of the book devoted to personal accounts, address lists and jottings which amplify daily entries—usually details of sermons which she had heard. The second volume of the diary, written at Grand Rapids, begins with the entry for Sunday, September 1, 1861, and has its final entry under date of June 13, 1862, having run with fair consistency through the preceding winter and spring. In the back of this volume two or three pages are given to the immediate genealogy of both the Page and Richmond families.

In the Brooklyn entries we find the most abundant detail. Here we learn that the Richmond girls, Rebecca and Mary, enrolled in the Brooklyn Heights Seminary in 1858, which would explain the presence of William Richmond and his wife in New York on the occasion of the laying of the Atlantic Cable. By this account the two girls, who were of the first generation of native-born residents of Grand Rapids, must have been among the first group of young ladies to go from Grand Rapids to an eastern "finishing school."

The first entry in what may be called Mrs. Richmond's "Brooklyn Diary" is a good example of the style she followed in making her record:

"January, Friday 1st, 1858:

"The day was charming, and one of general enjoyment in Brooklyn. It is the day of all days for receiving calls and congratulating each other on the advent of another year. The streets presented a lively appearance during the entire day; and the weather, so unusually delightful, gave an additional impetus to the custom of making calls.

"Rev. Henry Ward Beecher received calls; and on his door post was tacked this notice: 'Don't ring, but walk in and welcome.'

"Mayor Powell of Brooklyn received New Year's calls from his private and public friends at the City Hall.

"The new Mayor Tumman received his friends in the Governor's room, City Hall, N. Y."

During the nine months of the stay in Brooklyn for which we have her account Mrs. Richmond managed to be included in a number of activities in which people, famous in their fields, took a prominent part. For this reason many entries in her diary have a special appeal. Among her experiences, and one which is interesting in the light of social and political development, is her attendance at the Women's Rights Convention, on May 13, 1858. Too long to quote, her entry (covering several pages in the copy book) yet should be cited.⁸ The Convention was called to order by Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, who introduced the speakers. Following "The Hutchinsons" (who rendered "The Good Time Coming"), a letter was read by the chairman from Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stanton, of Seneca Falls, in which was reviewed the history of the Women's Rights movement. Prominent in a long list of men and women speakers was William Lloyd Garrison. After remarks in behalf of the cause of women's rights, he attacked the newspapers for their repeated "misrepresentation and villification" of the movement and (states the diary) " . . . said that if anyone

doubted it he would refer them to the papers of tomorrow morning."⁹

Mrs. Richmond must either have been a remarkable listener or have taken abundant notes. One of the characteristics of her entries is their fullness of detail and, more especially, the accurate reiteration of a speaker's theme. For this reason the numerous entries after attendance at lectures are valuable. Something of her ability as a reporter can be seen by her account of a lecture given by Edward Everett Hale:¹⁰

"The evening was cold and windy—an unpleasant night to be out—but notwithstanding, we went to the new Unitarian church to hear a lecture, by the Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston, upon 'The Last Voyage of the Resolute in the Northern Seas.' But failing to receive the maps illustrating his advertised lecture, he substituted 'A Glimpse at the Dark Ages'."

In this discussion, she goes on to say, he reviewed the life of St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, as illustrating the mission of the Catholic Church in the Dark Ages. St. Bernard was described first as the pioneer spreading civilization among the barbarians of Europe; next as the powerful churchman, dictating the policy of popes and kings; and finally as the preacher of the second Crusade.

The scope of Mrs. Richmond's interests was wide. Some familiarity with science is revealed by entries of February 11 and 12 telling of her attendance at two lectures on "Anatomy and Physiology" given at the Brooklyn Institute by a Dr. Archer, who, though he had a fine lecturing apparatus and was an interesting speaker, yet "... added nothing new ... " Events abroad even apart from the Atlantic Cable occupied her attention if we are to judge by such an entry as:

"Great preparations are being made by Queen Victoria for the marriage of her daughter, the Princess Royal, to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The detail of the changes making in St. James' Palace and the Chapel Royal is quite interesting."¹¹

Then, of course there is that perpetual interest, the weather. Scarcely an entry but begins with a record of the temperature and precipitation. Public service work was evidently not the highly organized civic responsibility it is today if we may draw any conclusion from Mrs. Richmond's frequent expressions of pleasure at intermittent rain storms which served to clean the streets.

Above all, however, the absorbing interest of the group in which Mrs. Richmond moved was their activity connected with the church. The Richmonds attended various churches during their stay in New York state, but the speaker to whom they repeatedly returned was Henry Ward Beecher. The diary is filled with entries to the effect that they "... heard the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher today." On one occasion Mrs. Richmond was present at Plymouth Church when Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward, sat in the pulpit while "... there were a hundred and eighty-eight persons received into the church. Two of Mr. Beecher's (Henry Ward's) children, his oldest son and another, as also his sister, Mrs. Stowe,¹² were among the newly received members."¹³

After having had numerous opportunities to observe him, Mrs. Richmond has left a description of Henry Ward Beecher as he appeared to his listeners:

"Beecher possesses a power not easily described. There are orators much more polished and elegant—but none that will gain the attention of an audience like himself. His discourses are generally prepared, but as the tide of feeling rises, his imagination floats and soars far beyond the limited course. His illustrations drawn from nature are sometimes charming and novel. His voice is not especially musical nor of great range; his action is vehement and dramatic, rather than graceful. His theology, his philosophy, his sentiment, are all buoyant, hopeful and cheerful."¹⁴

The second section of Mrs. Richmond's diary is that which she wrote at Grand Rapids during the first two years of the Civil War. Most of it is concerned with war news; items dis-

covered, evidently, in the local papers and jotted down. Her former disposition to give abundant details is absent, as is likewise the habit of elaborating her own thoughts on a subject. It seems that the diary entries at this period reflect not so much her own idea of the war and the times as they mirror simply what was the general opinion given in the daily papers.

If we accept this interpretation of the second volume of Loraine Richmond's diary we can regard her journal as a contemporary record of the things which concerned Grand Rapids people in the days of the Civil War. Although not so personal a picture of her own life as the earlier diary, this latter section has a value perhaps in being for us a more objective picture of those trying times. The entries made at Brooklyn, touching on things of literary moment, had showed the interests of people of that day. This was the personal background which Mrs. Richmond and her family took back with them to Michigan and from which they must have drawn in the subsequent contributions they made to Grand Rapids society. It is the type of thing that many individuals and families were doing then, bringing the ideas and interests of the older East into the region of the frontier.

One of the earliest entries in the second volume of her diary reveals, according to information reaching the western states of the Union, that the discipline in the North and in the Federal Army during the first stages of the war left something to be desired. She writes on September 3, 1861:

" . . . As the war progresses the Government finds itself compelled to act with greater vigor toward its enemies. Like discipline in the family and in the army, a rigorous policy in times of special danger adds to the happiness as well as the safety of the people. The Government has resolved to put down treason in the free as well as the slave states at all hazards. The condition of the army in and around Washington is much improved. General McClellan is constantly at work instructing the troops and remedying evils."

Although Michigan was far removed from the scenes of battle, the people of the state found themselves very much in the war and active in the "war effort" of the day as about them they saw recruiting going apace and their young men leaving for the front. An entry Mrs. Richmond makes in the early fall of 1861 gives a picture of her own family's concern with these activities:

"Thursday, September 19, 1861: Girls busily engaged at work this afternoon for the soldiers. They are raising a regiment of Irish Volunteers. Hon. R. T. Sinclair has been appointed Colonel and Lucius Patterson, Esq., is Lieut. Colonel of the regiment. The other field officers are not yet decided upon.

"There are now 1,450 men in this city, most of whom are at Camp Anderson, belonging to the Kellogg Cavalry Regiment.—The captaincies in the Fusileers, or Col. Innis's Regiment of Engineers and Mechanics, are all given out, in various localities through the state, and the companies are rapidly being filled with able men and good mechanics.

"The Rev. Dr. Cuming, Chaplain of the Third Regiment, is now at home on furlough."

Little more than a week later an entry reveals how the minds of Michigan people matched those of the rest of the Union in their response to a national appeal for a day of prayer. September 27 reads:

"Yesterday, Thursday, 26th, the day set apart by the President and recommended by the Governor of Michigan for the people of the nation to observe with humiliation, prayer and fasting, was observed by a suspension of business, the city wearing a Sabbath day aspect. The condition of the country and a hopeful view of the result of the present troubles formed the leading topic of the clergy."

There is a most interesting entry, March 12, 1861, on the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*:

"From the valuable services rendered by the *Monitor* the necessity of hastening the completion of the two other

iron-clad gunboats ordered to be constructed for the government becomes apparent. The Monitor was ready up to time and has already made her mark. By a singular coincidence, on the very day the Monitor overcame the Merrimac the U. S. Senate declined to make an appropriation for iron-clad steamers.

"Lt. Worden,¹⁵ who commanded the Monitor in the recent battle with the Merrimac and the rebel flotilla, is a member of the family of Worden's in this county (Kent County, Michigan). He was the first prisoner taken by the rebels at the breaking out of the war, and was long a prisoner in one of the rebel dungeons at Montgomery."

As always during war-time there were early predictions of peace or a cessation of hostilities. The entry of May 8, 1862, reflects what must have been an optimism current in Grand Rapids at that time:

"The great rebellion seems to be drawing to a close. It is scarcely probable that the war will be prolonged through the summer."

But the greatest battles were yet to be fought and before a month had passed Mrs. Richmond herself was caught in the nationwide interest focused on the Virginia capital whose name so singularly matched her own. Two entries, among the last she has left, indicate her awareness of a decided turn of events in the conflict:

Monday, June 9th, 1862: "... With regard to the war, the occurrences of the past week have a more favorable aspect; and include a general retreat of Beauregard's force at Corinth, opening the whole of the Mississippi River to our fleet; and a series of operations before Richmond which, though not decisive, indicate that the rebel hosts will be unable to maintain their capital."

And on Thursday, June 12, 1862, she writes:

"The whole interest of the war now gathers around the single point of Richmond, where the rebellion is gathering its whole strength. The rebel government has undoubtedly given up its last hope of foreign aid—."

Precisely at this crisis in the war's fortunes Mrs. Richmond's diary stops. It is interesting to speculate on the reasons. The increasing demands upon her time made by the Grand Rapids contribution to the war probably would have been sufficient. Her son Jonathan, the diary reveals, was in the Army, serving on a supply ship which was accustomed to ply the Atlantic seacoast. Whatever the reasons for the diary's abrupt close, we are fortunate in being able to pass at this point to the journals of her daughter Rebecca.

Rebecca was now in her twenties and able to take an intelligent and vigorous interest in social affairs. Her writings give a personal and intimate view of the concerns of what Grand Rapids society probably called the "younger set." We turn to them to continue our story of the Richmond family. The young diarist possibly wrote not wholly for pleasure. In some degree she may have regarded it as a duty, perhaps, offering a certain tangible compensation in the way of an interesting and permanent record. One suspects that her mother may have been a factor in the perseverance of the daughter.

Rebecca's diary begins, like a good resolution for the new year, on January 1, 1860. After a halting progress through the first months of that year, with blank pages becoming increasingly frequent, we find the following entry:

"This is the twentieth anniversary of my birthday, and, in honor of that illustrious event, I have resolved to make one more desperate effort to keep a diary. There has certainly been enough of moment continually transpiring during the last year to furnish a journal beautifully, but, unfortunately, this very thing has been the cause of my neglect, for, so busy have I been attending to the various and numerous calls of society, in the way of duty, pleasure, etc., that I have found no time for recording the interesting events of each day. This I regret exceedingly, and hope that the present effort may not be fruitless."¹⁶

For the next four years Rebecca kept a record of her daily experiences with very few interruptions to break the continuity. In this chronicle we get a picture of life in the Grand

Rapids of the sixties as it was lived by those families who constituted the prosperous element and the elite of this new city.

When in Grand Rapids the Richmonds were parishioners of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Rebecca and Mary were prominent among the young people in church work. Rebecca had the care of a half-dozen small boys known as "Lambs of the Flock" who occupied a great part of her time Sunday mornings. Both girls were members of the church choir and Rebecca seems to have been especially fond of the hymnology of the Episcopal liturgy. Much of the singing was evidently in Latin and she frequently expressed her appreciation, for instance, of the *Te Deum* and the *Gloria*.

But there were many activities apart from church work which engaged Rebecca's attention. One of the events early in January, 1860, to which she devotes much space was a party planned by the "Wool Gatherers".¹⁷ This was a club of about a dozen young ladies who managed a variety of social events through the year to entertain themselves. On this occasion they had arranged a sleighing party and, there being thirteen of them who were to attend, they prudently invited twenty-four "young gentlemen." An unexpected thaw precluded the possibility of extensive sleighing, so they were obliged to hold their party indoors. Rebecca's description brings the affair to life. You know that they had a good time. At the end of the evening each young lady was escorted home by two young men. One of the men accompanying Rebecca slipped and fell on the ice, but, she believed, "suffered no injury inside the broadcloth."

Parties such as these were held regularly. Music and dancing were the principal means of entertainment. Nearly every young person in their group seems to have had instruction either in voice or instrumental music, frequently in both. The Richmond girls were singers of some ability, we may presume, from their membership in St. Mark's choir. In addition, Mary played the piano and the organ. While at Brooklyn Heights Seminary, Rebecca had taken lessons on the guitar. Callers dropping in for a visit of an evening (and "dropping in" seems

to have been a popular habit) were regaled with musical selections at length. Half a dozen enthusiasts, among whom were the Richmond girls, organized a musical club which agreed to meet regularly and which flattered itself with the rather high-sounding title of "The Valley City Philharmonic Mendelssohnian Amateur Musical Association."

At the opening of the new year 1861, the Civil War thrust itself into this social world. On the subject of the war proper Rebecca's diary is generous in details. Most of the war news, it is true, came from newspapers, but she was sufficiently interested in the events then current to include several comments that are significant in the light of later events. At the outbreak of hostilities at Fort Sumter she expresses the following opinion:

"President Buchanan is very much censured throughout the North for not taking a firm, decided stand against the the hot-blooded secessionists. Very many hesitate not to say, that, if he does not immediately send troops to quell this insurrection, he should be impeached as a traitor to his country and its sacred constitution. Something must evidently be done quickly, either in the way of concession and conciliation or force to save our dear country from disgrace.

"A conspiracy is said to be on foot at the South to seize upon the seat of government, Washington, on or before the 4th of March next and thus prevent the inauguration of the President elect, Abram [sic] Lincoln of Springfield, Illinois."¹⁸

When Lincoln did deliver his Inaugural Address, unmolested, in the capitol at Washington, she noted the contrast in the editorial opinions expressed by the Grand Rapids newspapers and quoted at length from them.¹⁹ *The Grand Rapids Daily Enquirer* (Democratic) said of the address that "... It is a more loose, illogical, unsatisfactory, irritating document than we have ever before read." *The Grand Rapids Daily Eagle* (Republican) referred to it as "... the wise inaugural of President Lincoln ... its character is its own eulogy." What she thought of it personally Rebecca does not say.

When the regiment known as the "pet Third" of Michigan left Grand Rapids in 1861 with the strains of "Kathleen Mavourneen" in its wake, a new state of affairs prevailed among those left behind. Social activity had lately come to center around the army. We don't know the details of management, but from the diarist's casual remarks about the things she and her friends were doing from day to day we can form a general impression of what kept these young people busy. It might not be too far fetched to say that they acted as a sort of Red Cross Chapter and U.S.O. combined. Clothing had to be furnished for the soldiers; music must be solicited to cheer the new recruits at Cantonment Anderson; letters had to be written to men to reach them when they arrived on the scene of battle. Existence was inevitably modified by the war. Into this new pattern Rebecca fitted easily. She records the activities of each day as usual. As the war went on we learn from her diary how people gradually returned to the old pleasures of social functions. In the last years of the war, with news of events ever more favorable to the northern cause, the young people of Grand Rapids had many occasions to be gay again, and there were increasingly more young officers home on furlough to lend an unaccustomed color to the parties.

Through these years moves the thread of Rebecca's narrative, touching the sad times of boys lost in battle as well as the gay times of a new group home on leave. She found time between the years 1861 to 1863 to make a journey (requiring ten hours) to Monroe, Michigan; to visit in Milwaukee and Chicago; to read *The Life and Times of Madame de Stael* with the "Sewing and Reading Circle;" to plan a course of study whereby she was to instruct her sister in the French language, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and United States History through one winter. The programs at Luce's Hall,²⁰ as she records them, parallel her accounts of weddings and funerals held in St. Mark's Church. It was about this time that she began writing obituary notes for the local newspapers into which she worked eulogies of departed friends (a style of writ-

ing that seems to have met with the approval of both editors and readers).

This diary does not complete the year 1863. In that year the entries, beginning as usual on January 1, thin out until many blank pages separate entries not dated at all. One can hardly believe there was no cause for this, but none is apparent. Through the years a distinct improvement had become evident in her writing; more attention to detail; more mature judgment about events.

Rebecca reveals herself more in her writing than her mother did previously. Mrs. Richmond seemed content to record facts; the daughter did not hesitate to express her opinions, sometimes deep convictions. Once in a while she speaks of some matter of personal nature and drops into French. This would seem prompted by a desire to make that portion more discrete. Her references to young men who have called upon her or who have written to her are often treated so, but these comments are quite innocent.

Rebecca's diary ceased abruptly with the entry of November 27, 1863, with no further record from her for fifteen years. Then came two scrap books which she kept during the years 1878 to 1881, not of her own writing, but of clippings culled from newspapers and periodicals, principally the Grand Rapids dailies. There are clippings on social customs, on health, on political changes and on news items of importance. Articles on health include such titles as "Heart Disease," "Eating Too Much," "Hearts Overworked," "Faintness and Its Causes," "Eggs vs. Meat." On social problems of the day the scrap books preserve a variety of contemporary solutions, as the following titles indicate: "French View on Marriage," "London Women," "Good and Bad Manners" (from the *Connecticut Catholic*), "How Women Keep 'Expense Books'," and from the *Boston Transcript*, "Women's Growing Independence of Men."

This topic of woman's place in society was one in which both mother and daughter showed a keen interest. They lived in the years when the question of Woman Suffrage was de-

bated and the cause of Women's Rights was fought socially and politically. An entry made by Mrs. Richmond after she had attended a Women's Rights Convention in Brooklyn has already been cited.²¹ In the records made by Rebecca references cover a period of more than thirty years. In brief diaries kept in later life Rebecca has such entries as these:

November 9, 1912: "Michigan votes 5000 maj. for Woman Suffrage!"

February 26, 1913: "Enjoyed so much Mrs. Snowden's lecture before the University Club . . . She is a safe and sane suffragist, not a suffraget."

March 3, 1913: "Suffragists, 5000, marching quietly in Washington, were so impeded by the mob of hoodlums that the cavalry was called out & 300 persons so injured that they were taken to hospitals!?"

A newspaper notice she saved tells of the death, November 15, 1881, at Vevay, Switzerland, of Dr. Henry P. Tappan. This article calls Dr. Tappan ". . . practically the father of Michigan university" because he brought it from a "moribund condition" in 1851, when he became its president, to vigor in 1863, when he resigned.

The longest article in the scrap books, and perhaps the most interesting to readers in our time, is "Grand Rapids History: Notes from the Recollections of a pioneer settler." This was the work of Henry Little, and appeared in the *Grand Rapids Eagle*, June 6, 1881. Many details of Grand Rapids history are recorded, perhaps for the only time. Among other things the article tells that Abel Page (father of Mrs. William A. Richmond and Rebecca's grandfather) lived at one time in the old house built and first occupied by Louis Campau. It tells of the coming, in 1834,²² of Father Baraga (later Bishop Baraga) to found the first Catholic church in Grand Rapids—of which Louis Campau and his family became parishioners. It tells of St. Andrew's, which is located by the writer at Monroe and Division streets; of the consecration of the Episcopal cathedral of St. Mark, by Bishop McCroskey, September

5, 1849; of the founding, in 1844, of the *Grand Rapids Eagle*, in whose pages the article appeared.

Besides the scrap books, the Richmond material in the Grand Rapids Public Library includes two other classes of records—the notebooks, and the later diaries. There are four notebooks. They differ from the diaries principally in the manner in which they were kept and in the variety of topics. Rebecca was visiting relatives in the East when she kept the first notebook. Its inscription reads:

“Notebook of
Rebecca L. Richmond
7 Brooklyn Street
Cambridgeport, Mass.”

To a great extent its contents are notes taken of various lectures. They reveal a wide range of interests and a serious, studious turn of mind. In this first book are such entries as:

“Lectures on Ecclesiastical History Delivered by Rev. A. S. Greenleaf at the Diocesan House, 1 Jay St. Boston.”²³

They touched on such subjects as Roman law, Greek culture and the Jewish religion as factors in Christianity; the Story of the Church from *Acts*; the Pauline Epistles; Gnosticism; the early Apologists. There is one note book largely of jokes and stories for after-dinner speaking or similar occasions. Two seem to be given over particularly to current events, being summaries of the news of the nation made in her own hand. “Anticipation of 1915” describes what was in store for the visitor to the Panama Pacific Exposition which was to be held in San Francisco in that year:

“Suppose a foreign dignitary to be received. He will be taken from the City to the Exposition grounds by water. In a modern yacht? Nothing so commonplace! In the galley of the Emperor Tiberias, which, found after 2000 years sunk in an Italian lake, has been reconstructed for this Panama Pacific Exposition. 150 great oars of this magnificent Roman yacht will flash in the sunlight side.

by side with the present-day 800 foot luxurious European steamships."²⁴

Another description:

"The San Francisco 1915 Panama Pacific Exposition is to be called 'The Dream City.' It is to be located at Harbor View, a splendid natural amphitheater in the city's hills, 625 acres already (Jan. 1913) ready for the buildings.

"The park has nearly a mile on the waterfront, and a wonderful panorama has been planned. It will be a city of many colors, no white being allowed on the grounds: tints melting into others will form marvelous effects in architecture and design. This dream city will be a *walled* city of 14 exhibit-palaces flanked by the midway of the Golden Gate in the east and the grand pavilions of nations and avenues of States in the West. These palaces will be grouped about three courts—the rich oriental court of Abundance, the Classic Court of Seasons and the Court of Sun and Stars."

Sometime in 1913²⁵ Rebecca had read an article in the *North American Review* disparaging the "bolster-case" fashions in women's dress. Under the title "Fashions" she wrote in this same notebook the following opinion:

"We want beauty in dress, which consists of sincerity and simplicity & harmony & appropriateness.—So soon as we find ourselves furnished with an agreeable fashion we should hold onto it like grim death for just as long as it suits us so to do, never minding about the threatened 'disorganization of trade' which is bound to re-adjust itself and share in the common gain in the end."

Enough has been said of the Richmond family to show that they were somewhat unusual. From their education at the Brooklyn Heights Seminary the girls knew something of life in the East, and from their residence in Michigan they had experience of conditions in a society which had grown from frontier days to the era of urban organization. After the turn of the century, when railroad travel had become common, Rebecca Richmond continued the tradition of her family and made frequent trips of considerable length.

Among the records she has left of this period are the "later diaries," which run continuously from 1907 through 1920, a book for every year. The books used were regular diary books, such as might be purchased at a stationer's. These diaries are not on the ambitious scale of the journal Rebecca had kept as a girl. They show that she made at least two trips to relatives in Connecticut; that she spent two winters visiting in the South; that she spent at least one period of almost a year with her sister Mary (who had married Charles Kendall of Grand Rapids) in Hollywood, California. One book kept in this period she refers to as "jottings". It covers no special year, was written at no special place, many of its entries being more personal and at greater length than the diaries. One incident is entered thus:

"Booker T. Washington on the Race Problem, Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1903."

We wonder if Rebecca attended in person. There is no indication but it is possible. Four closely written pages give an account of the speaker's remarks. "Freedom," he declared, "in its highest and broadest sense can never be a bequest, it must be a conquest." She goes on to quote as if *verbatim*:

"Forced to come into this country against our will, both as slaves and as freemen we have striven to serve the interests of the country as best we could. We have cleared forests, builded railways, tunneled mountains, grown the cotton and the rice and have always stood ready to defend the flag. We have never disturbed the country by riots, strikes or lockouts; our has been a peaceful, faithful service and life."²⁶

On one of her southern trips Rebecca became well acquainted with Mrs. Jennie Heyward whose son, DuBose, later won literary fame:

"At this writing, Mar., 1916, I am boarding at the same place, (Miss Ravenet's, Tryon)²⁷ with Mrs. Heyward and her son, DuBose. . . Mr. DuBose Heyward has written some playlets and is quite an actor, and occasionally drops into verse as see next page."²⁸

On the next page Rebecca had written the young man's poem and told the story of how, during the Civil War, Mr. Edwin DuBose died, leaving his wife to live in poverty with three children. One of these children, Jennie, was the Mrs. Heyward with whom Rebecca was staying.

These little diary books of the twentieth century are filled with interesting notations of contacts with people who later became famous; of sharing in events that assumed prominence in the light of later developments. What things could not Rebecca have told! Yet her notes made no pretense of writing history. Perhaps this is the best criterion of their complete honesty.

If it is true, as Gamaliel Bradford says,²⁹ that "... in letters, diaries, personal narratives, which record the real experience of the race ..." is found the real American literature, then we must give some place in that literature to the Richmond diaries.

Among the records left by this family, though we have spoken chiefly of diaries and notebooks, there is also a substantial quantity of records of business transactions by William A. Richmond (largely deeds to land in Kent County which he bought and sold) as well as a few letters written to him on military business when he served as an officer in the State Militia.³⁰

The diaries and notebooks are a witness to so much of what happened in the early days of Michigan that they offer valuable evidence on some details. If an account were to be written of the founding and development of the Episcopal parish of St. Mark, here is the record of a lifelong parishioner to corroborate the story. Rebecca Richmond was an active worker in the affairs of her church and its benefactress in life and death.³¹ Her notes and diaries would be first-hand information for many parts of such a history.

Rebecca's father had been among Kent County's first settlers and had helped to frame the Constitution of the State of Michigan. She herself died in 1925, with her eighty-four years

nearly spanning a century. Thus, beyond their use as source material, the records of Loraine Richmond and her daughter Rebecca, tell the story of how their family helped to build a city. The picture they have left of the society of their Grand Rapids is undoubtedly but a small piece in the mosaic of American culture that might be produced from the literature of the frontier. But theirs is a valid contribution, though small, and as such may not be overlooked. Their writings were factual and unpretentious. The Richmonds sought to give no opinion, to record no experience, to picture no society but their own and that of the group in which they moved. The unfortunate thing is, not that they did not write better, but that they did not write more.

Notes

1. Loraine Page Richmond, in her *Diary*, August 16, 1858.
2. *Ibid.*, August 18, 1858.
3. The Richmonds had three children: Jonathan, Rebecca and Mary Elizabeth.
4. Albert Baxter, *History of the City of Grand Rapids* (Munsell and Co., New York and Grand Rapids, 1891), p. 546.
5. The Page family came from Rutland, Vermont.
6. Sophia Page's daughter, Elizabeth Bacon Custer, author of *Boots and Saddles* and other novels of frontier life. She was a first cousin of Rebecca Richmond.
7. "Memories of Long Ago," by "Reminisco," *Grand Rapids Herald*, November 24, 1901.
8. Loraine Richmond, *Diary*, May 13, 1858.
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Ibid.*, March 4, 1858.
11. *Ibid.*, January 20, 1858.
12. This was Harriet Beecher Stowe.
13. Loraine Richmond, *Diary*, May 2, 1858.
14. *Ibid.*, February 14, 1858.
15. Lieutenant John Lorimer Worden. He was blinded in this action when a shot struck the *Monitor's* pilot house sighthole. Cf. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 14th ed., Vol. 15, p. 723b.
16. Rebecca Richmond, *Diary*, June 22, 1860.
17. *Ibid.*, January 9, 1860.
18. *Ibid.*, January 5, 1861.
19. This information from the contemporary newspapers is found *ibid.*, March 5, 1861.
20. The Luce Block, listed for the last time in the *Grand Rapids City Directory* of 1901 as located at Monroe St., s.w. corner of Ottawa. Personal interviews with old residents of Grand Rapids warrant the conclusion that this was what was meant by "Luce's Hall."
21. Footnote 10, above.
22. Chrysostom Verwyst, "Baraga, Frederic," *Catholic Encyclopedia*, 1907, Vol. 2, p. 282b, says that Father Baraga arrived at "Grand River," Michigan, September 23, 1833.
23. A notation in the course of the entries says that the lecture was given in December, 1897. There are six lectures recorded and the impression is that they were delivered once a week.
24. This extract is from a notebook which bears the inscription: "Current Events, etc., R.L.R." As nearly always in the notebooks, no date is given for the entry.
25. Date is deduced from references to the year elsewhere in the notebook, especially in the quotation immediately preceding, on the readiness for the Exposition.

26. This is a part of the first entry in a book Rebecca called "*Jottings*." Although the date of the speech was recorded no date for the entry is given.

27. Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina.

28. *Jottings*, no pages numbered.

29. Gamaliel Bradford in a letter to V. F. Calverton, May 14, 1931, quoted by J. B. Hubbell, ed., in *American Life in Literature*, Harper Bros., New York, 1936, Introduction, p. 5.

30. William Richmond was commissioned Brigadier-General in the State Militia in 1850. A notice of his death, August 11, 1870, in the *Grand Rapids Eagle*, that date, reviews the principal facts of his life. The information about his commission comes from a clipping of this notice among the Richmond data in Grand Rapids Public Library.

31. Notice of the death of Rebecca L. Richmond (January 16, 1925), *Grand Rapids Press*, January 17, 1925, lists St. Mark's as sharing in her will. Clipping of this notice in Richmond material, Grand Rapids Public Library. In 1915 she had given four art-glass windows to the church.

MICHIGAN COPPER MINES

BY LEW ALLEN CHASE

Lansing

“**W**E HAVE considerable excitement about silver and copper, in our immediate mineral district,” wrote C. C. Douglass to Lucius Lyon from Eagle River, March 27, 1846. “At this date the chief amount of silver and copper is being taken out at Eagle River, Pittsburgh Bluff Mine and at the Copper Fall Company works. If these works only hold out as they now produce . . . there will be a large amount of valuable mineral raised by the time navigation opens. At Lake La Belle they have been finding a fine vein of the gray sulphurette of copper. They have found a fine vein on the Albion Company’s location as well as on the Northwestern Company’s grounds. Most of the works now in progress of being opened in the main trap range are now looking quite encouraging, but those on the immediate lake coast are not as promising, besides they are much troubled with water.”

MINING COMPANIES

Jacob Houghton lists for the year 1846 no less than 104 Lake Superior mining companies mostly formed to produce copper but some of them also signifying in their titles an expectation of securing gold, lead and silver. The holdings of these companies extended from the Porcupine Mountains on the west to St. Mary’s river on the east, where one company had secured four islands for the purpose of erecting smelters or stamp mills. Some of these locations were on Carp River near Marquette, on the Ste. Croix River, on the Ontonagon, on Black and Iron rivers, on the Montreal River, Huron Bay and Presque Isle River, but mostly on Keweenaw Point. Some of these companies were little more than names; others had evidently a complete corporate organization and were actually engaged in mining operations. Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, New York and Boston were represented on the boards of directors—Boston in particular. The personnel of these boards contained

names of eastern business and professional men of much prominence, as David Henshaw, Charles Scudder and Charles Henshaw of Boston, Ramsay Crooks of New York, Dr. Thomas Jones of Boston, Henry Ledyard, Zina Pitcher and Samuel T. Douglas of Detroit, Isaac E. Crary of Marshall, Robert Rantoul of Boston, Caleb Cushing of Newburyport, M. L. Hewitt of Cleveland, Thomas Barret of New Orleans, Augustus and William Aspinwall of Boston. Several of these companies had most of their directors residing in Marshall, indicating some active source of interest in that intelligent community. None of these companies exists today. Most of them failed to achieve results from their inception and were soon abandoned and they were situated on lands of little mineral content. The mere list of them, their locations and their officers is significant, however, of the remarkably widespread interest manifested in the mineral possibilities of the entire Upper Peninsula.

CLIFF MINE AND OTHERS

The Cliff Mine which was initiated in 1845 and which Horace Greeley visited and enthusiastically described in 1847 proved to be the most productive mine in the old Keweenaw area. It was sunk on a fissure vein of unusual richness. Between 1846 and 1853 the sales of copper from this mine says Rickard, netted \$1,328,406. The dividends in this period were \$462,000. The mine shafts were sunk to a depth of 462 feet. The mine was suspended in 1870, having paid to its shareholders \$2,627,660. This was at the rate of better than 2,000 percent on the paid-up capital. The mine was re-opened in 1872. Production ceased entirely in 1887. In recent years the Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Company has reopened the mine for exploratory work only. The same is true of its old neighbor, the Phoenix.

The Central Mine was discovered in 1854 and the mine continued to yield heavily for forty years.

ONTONAGON MINES

The Minnesota Mine in the lower Ontonagon Valley was discovered in 1847 from surface indications of ancient workings. The mine began shipping copper in 1848. To the end of the year 1881 its dividends amounted to \$1,920,000. This mine was notable as a producer of mass copper, some of it of huge proportions. Its neighbor, the National Mine, also opened up in 1848 was a heavy producer for nearly a quarter century. To 1871 its product was worth \$2,295,000. It also was a heavy producer of mass copper.

PORTAGE LAKE

At Portage Lake the Quincy Mine, still an important producer, was begun in 1848. When E. C. Hungerford visited the location in the autumn of 1855, in behalf of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, he found the site covered with heavy timber and pine, with good agricultural prospects for the surrounding country. Veins of copper were readily uncovered on the Quincy location with some excellent masses. Hungerford found Shaft No. 1 at the Quincy down 75 feet. At the bottom of the shaft the copper was so dense as to make drilling operations extremely difficult. Quincy Shaft No. 2 was down 70 feet. On the south side of Portage Lake, across from the Quincy location, the Isle Royale location was discovered in 1852, and these two mines gave the Portage Lake district an assured and long established position in the Michigan copper field. A group of minor mines developed adjacent to the lake on both sides of it, most of which are now extinct. Mining prospects for the Portage Lake mines greatly improved with the discovery of the Pewabic Lode (1856). The Quincy became a profitable producer, according to Rickard, in 1860. In 1873 the mine produced 2,800,000 pounds of copper; in 1883, 5,549,000 pounds; in 1903, 18,498,000 pounds. The mine continued to produce heavily and pay dividends until the depression of 1931-1932.

COPPER RANGE

The Copper Range Company was the result of an association with a railroad project connecting the Copper Country with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and a consolidation of a group of mining properties southwest of Portage Lake. The Company was organized in January, 1899. The railroad was finished that year and a large contribution of mineral land was obtained from the St. Mary's Mineral Land Company. The principal mine of this group was the Champion, one of the richest producers of the region. The Copper Range Company acquired the Baltic Company in 1902, the Tri-mountain was taken over. A smelter was erected on Portage Lake in 1904 to handle the output of this and other companies. With its holdings of extensive lands, railroads, smelting and mining properties the Copper Range Consolidated Company is one of the major enterprises in the Michigan Copper district. It was consolidated with the St. Mary's Mineral Land Company, thus greatly augmenting its physical resources.

In the year 1881, according to Rickard, the list of Michigan copper mines, then paying dividends, included the Atlantic, Calumet and Hecla, Central, Osceola and Quincy. By that time the aggregate dividends of the Atlantic had amounted to \$260,000; of the Calumet and Hecla, \$21,350,000; of the Central, \$1,664,000; of the Osceola, \$385,000; of the Quincy \$2,810,000.

At this time the Atlantic and Franklin mines, according to Rickard, were earning less than one dollar per ton of rock treated; the Osceola earned less than \$1.50 per ton, and at best the Quincy earned less than \$4 per ton.

COPPER STATISTICS, 1860

The census of 1860 showed 24 companies operating in the Michigan copper district, employing 706 hands, producing 1507 tons of copper, valued at \$386,960. Similar figures for 1860 show 18 companies in Houghton County and 15 companies in Ontonagon County. The Houghton County mines employed

2,348 hands, those in Ontonagon County 1,333 hands. The Houghton County mines produced 2,783 tons of metal; those of Ontonagon, 2,624 tons. The capital invested in the Houghton County mines was \$1,911,500; in Ontonagon County, \$2,141,500. The value of the product of the Houghton County mines was \$1,393,180; of Ontonagon County, \$877,008.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, copper production occurred in three districts: that on the eastern extremity of Keweenaw Point, with its outlets at Copper Harbor, Eagle River and Eagle Harbor; that on both sides of Portage Lake, and thirdly the Ontonagon district. The Portage Lake shipments are reported for 1860 at 3,238 tons, while the Ontonagon district stood first among the three districts with its shipments amounting to 3,632 tons. Already high expectations were likewise entertained for the adjacent Carp Lake district—expectations that were destined to be disappointed largely, though development work here was from time to time undertaken and the White Pine Mine for some years yielded considerable copper.

Shipments from Portage Lake were facilitated by the improvement of its Keweenaw Bay entrance, first through the action of private citizens and subsequently with the assistance of federal land grants. The "Entry Canal" was first opened in 1860, while the "Upper Canal" direct from Portage Lake into Lake Superior was completed in 1873. These improvements produced what is officially designated "The Keweenaw Waterway," presenting both a shortened enclosed route across the Keweenaw Peninsula and affording access to the Portage Lake towns of Houghton and Hancock as a shipping point for copper and other freight and passengers. Previous to the first Portage Lake entrance improvement, tugs and scows were used to transport freight to and from ships lying outside the "Entry" in Keweenaw Bay. This trans-shipment cost was, it is reported, \$2 per ton. The Keweenaw Waterway has since 1891 been owned and maintained by the United States under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

COPPER SHIPMENTS

The Statistics of copper shipments from the Keweenaw district from 1845 on are as follows: 1845, 1,300 pounds; 1846, 29 tons; 1847, 239 tons; 1848, 516 tons; 1849, 713 tons; 1850, 640 tons; 1851, 872 tons; 1852, 887 tons; 1853, 1,452 tons; 1854, 2,300 tons; 1855—the year of the opening of the St. Mary's Canal—3,196 tons; 1856, 5,726 tons; 1857, 5,759 tons; 1858, 5,896 tons; 1859, 7,245 tons; 1860, 9,200 tons.

THE CALUMET AND HECLA COMPANY

Most famous of all the Lake Superior copper mines, and one of the most famous mines of the world, is the Calumet and Hecla. The original location of this mine was discovered by Edwin J. Hulbert, while surveying the route of a state road, in 1859. Hulbert at once took measures to acquire control of the site and to associate some Boston capitalists with him for the development of a mine. Guided by such surface indications as a large copper boulder and a pit holding an ancient cache of copper, Hulbert uncovered the vein in September, 1864. Specimens of copper were sent to Boston and a reorganization of the operating company was effected. The Calumet and Hecla mining companies were the fruits of these arrangements in which Quincy A. Shaw of Boston participated financially. Much difficulty was encountered in establishing these mines on a paying basis, partly because of the unfamiliar quality of the conglomerate copper rock and the remoteness of the district, and partly from managerial difficulties resulting eventually in the retirement of Hulbert from the enterprise and the assumption of financial control by Shaw and of management by Alexander Agassiz, son of the naturalist, Louis Agassiz. The Hecla mine began paying dividends in 1869 and the Calumet a year later. Consolidation of these companies was effected in 1871. The aggregate dividends of these mines had then realized \$2,800,000. By 1881 eleven shafts had been put down. To 1905 the Calumet and Hecla Company paid divi-

dends, according to Rickard, of \$86,350,000. The capital was then \$2,500,000 at par.

The present Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Company includes under its control, in addition to the original Calumet and Hecla mines, a group of adjacent properties of varying histories. One of these is the Osceola Mine, originally organized in 1873 with E. J. Hulbert as superintendent. Eventually the mine was worked both on amygdaloid and conglomerate veins, and disbursed to 1905, \$4,439,600 in dividends. The first shaft at the Tamarack Mine was started in February, 1881 and the lode 2500 feet down was struck in 1885, when 181,669 pounds of copper were produced. Production increased rapidly after that. To 1905 the dividends of this company amounted to \$8,580,000.

Another striking group of facts about these Calumet mines have to do with the depth of shafts. The Red Jacket Shaft on the vertical had a depth of 4,900 feet. Tamarack No. 3 had a depth of 5,253 feet vertical. C & H No. 12 Shaft, inclined, had a depth of 7,763 feet, on the slope. C & H No. 13 Shaft, inclined, has a depth of 3,780 feet, while No. 14 Shaft (inclined) has a depth of 3,919 feet and No. 15 Shaft (inclined) 4,164 feet, No. 16 Shaft (inclined) 4,115 feet. No. 2 Shaft of the Ahmeek has a depth of 5,884 feet (inclined). No. 3 Shaft, Ahmeek, has a depth of 6,982 feet (inclined.) No. 4 Shaft, Ahmeek, has a depth of 5,984 feet (inclined).

The Calumet and Hecla Company produced from its original territory (Calumet branch) to the close of 1944 an aggregate of 3,664,846,116 pounds of copper from 79,679,891 tons of ore, including copper reclaimed from old tailings. The company's subsidiaries produced in that same period 1,895,877,532 pounds. The total is 5,772,157,082 pounds for all its mines. The aggregate dividends paid to stockholders for the parents company from 1869 to 1944 inclusive were \$199,080,846; and of its subsidiaries while under Calumet and Hecla control \$32,459,638. The total dividends are thus \$231,540,484. Deducting dividends paid by subsidiaries to the parent company of \$13,415,407

makes the net dividends paid by the Calumet and Hecla and its subsidiaries to be \$218,125,077. The Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Company holds 231,000 acres of land of which 13,000 acres are classified as mining lands.

In 1905 the Legislature of Michigan enacted a law permitting Michigan mining companies if authorized by vote of their directors to acquire stock of any other mining, smelting or manufacturing company operating within or outside of the state. Pursuant to this legislation the Calumet and Hecla Company proceeded to acquire ownership of several old copper companies of the district, including the Delaware, Central, Northwest, Superior, La Salle, Nonesuch, Dana, Allouez, Centennial, Osceola, Ahmeek, Isle Royale, Laurium, St. Louis, Seneca, Tamarack, White Pine, and Cliff.

In some of these cases ownership appears not to have been complete. In some instances properties were alienated to other mining companies. In 1923, the Calumet and Hecla, Ahmeek, Allouez, Centennial, and Osceola companies were consolidated into the Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Company.

This brings the story of Michigan copper to the end of its golden age, down to the depression of the thirties. During that era it had played an important role in the industrial development that followed the Civil War, during several decades of which Michigan was the country's principal source of copper. It was fortunate for the growing electrical and related industries that this copper was available. Unlike most of the western copper deposits, Michigan copper is found in a pure, uncombined state, making its preparation for use in industry a relatively simple affair. In the latter third of the last century, however, Montana, Arizona and other western states came into production, and Michigan gradually receded from its preeminent position. In 1930 the state still produced 169,000,000 pounds of the metal, but after that the output fell off rapidly to a low of 72,000,000 in 1933. It recovered somewhat in the later years of the decade but never reached 100,000,000

pounds again in any year, though in several years it topped 90,000,000 pounds.

The depression of 1929 hit the Copper Country with devastating force. Its mines closed down for the most part. There was much unemployment and need of public relief. In addition to adverse economic forces, the great and famous conglomerate lode which had been the principal source of Calumet and Hecla copper since 1866 was exhausted and ceased producing, and was finally closed down in 1939, but it had had a remarkable record of production amounting in the aggregate during seventy-three years to more than three billion pounds of copper. As an offset to this curtailment, the great company undertook a vigorous program of exploration for new metal and added to its land holdings and interest in other mining properties for the purpose of locating new sources of supply, but so far not with great success. Considerable copper was derived from the reclamation plants of the company, that were engaged in working the old sands which earlier and cruder methods of coverry had failed to exhaust completely of their copper content. At times these tailings were more productive than the mines themselves, and worked at lower cost. Costs were increasing, however, with the penetration of shafts to depths more than one mile below the surface, and the increasing "leanness" of the ore bodies. After the exhaustion of the conglomerate lode, Calumet and Hecla derived its product from its amygdaloid lodes and from its reclamation plants. The company also branched out into the field of gold mining at Ishpeming, Marquette County, and in Nevada at Goldfields, mainly exploratory, but the discontinuance of gold mining during the war closed down most of these activities.

With the increased demand for copper resulting from the war of 1941, new life was provided the Michigan copper district. The prevailing fixed ceiling-price of twelve cents per pound for the metal was insufficient, however, to cover the cost of production in high cost mines of Michigan as elsewhere, and it was found necessary to add a premium price up to

seventeen cents and higher for copper produced above a determined quota in certain mines of the district. This maintained production at a fairly high level, but the industry continued to suffer from labor shortages and other disadvantages. This leaves the future of the Michigan copper mining industry uncertain after the termination of the war demand.

Some old mines previously closed down have been de-watered and put back into production, and some new shafts have been sunk. Calumet and Hecla and Copper Range each have united with outside manufacturing plants to afford an outlet for the raw copper under their individual control. Research and improved processes may help to maintain the industry. There is undoubtedly much copper still below ground in the Upper Peninsula. The question is, can it be produced on an economic basis in competition with low-cost copper produced elsewhere? Time will tell. In any case, the Michigan Copper Country will remain one of the most picturesque and delightful vacation regions of the land, rich in tradition and mining lore. Agriculture, always an important adjunct to any mining region, has moved in and pushed ahead. The Michigan College of Mining and Technology has become one of the principal technical schools of the country and has sought to assist in the solution of the technical problems of the mining industry. It is located at Houghton in the heart of the district, where admirable facilities exist for the study of mining problems and mining engineering.

The construction of canals into Portage and Torch lakes, and the Mineral Range and Copper Range railroads, has provided the industry with excellent transportation facilities. This brings the region the closest of all copper areas to the great consumer centers of the northeast. The industry is directed by experienced and well trained mining engineers. Its difficulties are incidental to any long established mining industry—exhaustion of the ore and increasing costs of many kinds, of which taxes are not the least.

THE MICHIGAN FUR TRADE

BY WAYNE E. STEVENS

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

THE geographical location of Michigan is of the first importance for an appreciation of the significant role of this region in the history of the North American fur trade. The lower peninsula lies between Lakes Huron and Michigan while the narrower Upper Peninsula projects between Lakes Michigan and Superior. A glance at the map reveals that all of the present state with the exception of a small area in the extreme southern part lies within the drainage basin of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes system. Geographically and economically, the Michigan area was long a dependency of Canada and it must always be remembered, moreover, that during the greater part of the period under consideration, the present state boundaries did not exist.

No region concerned in the fur trade was of greater strategic importance than the Michigan area. It dominated the routes from Canada to the upper Mississippi and to the vast fur-bearing country to the northwest of Lake Superior. It also controlled important portage routes to the Ohio valley. Thus Detroit and Michilimackinac became the prized objectives of commerce, war and diplomacy. In addition to its strategic location, the region was the habitat of many varieties of fur-bearing animals, most important of which was the beaver, although otter, mink, raccoon, marten, etc., were found in abundance. Among the Indian tribes inhabiting the general region were the Sauk, Fox, Ottawa, Chippewa, Mascouten, Huron and Potawatomi.

A detailed history of the fur trade of the Michigan region would be extremely complex. The migrations and intertribal wars of the Indians would have to be considered, while foreign competition from the regions to the north and south would require careful study. Prices of goods, the state of the European fur market, and policies of government regulation constantly affected the course of trade in the interior. The rise

and decline of trading posts, the contact between white traders and Indians, and the methods of barter in the interior would all demand treatment in any detailed study. It is obvious that only the most general résumé will be possible in the discussion which follows.

The history of the Michigan fur trade naturally divides itself into three periods. The French régime opens in the early seventeenth century and extends to the capitulation of Montreal in 1760, which marked the conquest of Canada by the British. The limits of the British period must be determined somewhat arbitrarily. It is true that by the terms of the Treaty of 1783 the country northwest of the Ohio, including Michigan, was awarded to the United States. But the British did not evacuate the posts which controlled the Great Lakes and the fur trade until 1796, while they continued to dominate the northwest tribes and to exert an important influence over the fur trade until after the War of 1812. The year 1796, however, may be conveniently be regarded as marking the close of the British régime and the opening of the third, or American period, for the political jurisdiction and military control of the United States were established in that year. Some aspects of the trade during the period of French control will first be considered.

The beginnings of the fur trade in the Michigan area, as in so many parts of North America, are wrapped in obscurity. The earliest traders left few if any records of their dealings with the Indians. The first written accounts of explorers, traders, and missionaries usually contain evidence of even earlier contact between European traders and Indians. There are rumors of the presence of traders in Michigan as early as the first quarter of the seventeenth century, but the evidence is far from definite. It is certain, however, that many of the explorers who went out from Canada to the upper country had as one of their objects the extension of the fur trade. In any case, the northwest Indians became familiar with European trade goods, including liquor, with almost unbelievable rapid-

ity. Jean Nicolet, Pierre-Esprit Radisson, Médart Chouart de Grosseilliers, Robert Cavelier de La Salle, and Nicholas Perrot were among those who combined the interests of trade and exploration on the Great Lakes during the seventeenth century. When Sulpitian missionaries reached the Sault Ste. Marie in 1670, they reported twenty or twenty-five Frenchmen in the vicinity, doubtless traders.

The furs produced by the country bordering the upper lakes were at first brought down to Canada by the Indians themselves, following the Ottawa River. They were sold at great annual fairs at Three Rivers or Montreal. Many of the first French traders to penetrate the wilderness accompanied these Indians on their return to the upper country. Certain tribes upon the upper lakes were accustomed to act as middlemen between the French and the nations still further to the west. The departure of increasing numbers of French traders for the interior threatened to drain Canada of its population. Count Frontenac became governor of New France in 1672 and he made strenuous efforts to prevent the exodus to the upper country. Traders who departed without authorization were outlawed and became known henceforth as *coureurs de bois*. Efforts to control them were for the most part unavailing and their presence in the interior constituted a considerable problem throughout the French régime. Frontenac, in an effort to bring the trade under control, resorted to the policy of issuing *congés* or licenses. This system, with modifications, continued intermittently until the end of the French period. Records of these *congés* have survived in the archives at Montreal and Quebec and afford much information concerning the persons engaged in the fur trade in Michigan and other parts of the northwest.

The most important route to the Michigan region during the seventeenth century was by way of the Ottawa River. While there were numerous portages, still the distance was less than by way of the lower lakes and this route afforded greater security from the hostile Iroquois to the south. Even during

the latter part of the seventeenth century, the French in the Great Lakes region felt the pressure of competition from the English in the Hudson Bay country and south of the lakes. Many aspects of French policy in the upper country were dictated by a desire to protect the fur trade against intruders. Fort Frontenac and Fort Niagara were built in order to bar the English advance along the lower lakes.

Unfavorable market conditions in France and an over-supply of beaver reduced the Canadian trade to an extremely bad state, and in 1696 it was decided to abandon the upper country and to return to the old system whereby the furs were carried down to Canada by the Indians themselves. By the end of 1698, the western posts, including Michilimackinac, had been abandoned, though many of the *coureurs de bois* refused to return. But with the opening of the eighteenth century, the French embarked upon a more vigorous policy. It was decided to establish garrisons at certain strategic points in the interior. Fort Pontchartrain was built at Detroit in 1701 by La Mothe Cadillac, this post being intended to serve as a center for the fur trade of that region and to ensure the safety of the lake route to the upper country. A few years later Michilimackinac was reopened as a fur trading center and in 1715 a fort was built on the straits. At about the same time a post was established on the St. Joseph River, near the southern end of Lake Michigan. These three posts became the most important centers of the Michigan fur trade for the remainder of the French period.

During the eighteenth century, the principal objects of French policy were the maintenance of order and authority and resistance to English competition, particularly from New York and the Ohio Valley region. This competition was a serious matter, owing to the relative cheapness and superior quality of English goods, such as guns, copper kettles, woolen cloth, and rum. Indian wars and the long struggle between France and England also naturally injured the fur trade. The license system was continued, but the French also resorted to

the practice of leasing or farming certain posts to individuals, on a monopoly basis. The post on the St. Joseph River and, after 1751, that at Sault Ste. Marie, were handled in this way. At Detroit and Michilimackinac, however, the license system prevailed. There were doubtless many small trading establishments scattered through the interior which were dependencies of these larger posts. Gradually, the outlines of a business organization took form. Firms appeared in Canada which traded with the upper posts through agents or correspondents. The marketing of furs in Europe was in the hands of a succession of companies to which monopoly rights were accorded, among which may be mentioned the Company of One Hundred Associates, the Company of the West Indies, the Company of Canada, and the Company of the West.

It is difficult to determine accurately the extent and value of the trade of the Michigan area at any given time, but rough estimates can be arrived at, based upon the value of the goods disposed of at certain posts, or the quantity of furs sent out therefrom. The French trade in Michigan probably reached its height about the middle of the eighteenth century. A well known memoir compiled in 1757 by Bougainville estimated that Detroit yielded from 800 to 1000 packs of furs yearly. Michilimackinac 600 or 700, and St. Joseph perhaps 400. Many of these furs naturally came from regions beyond the limits of the present state of Michigan.

Though it was not destined to endure, the French régime was one of great accomplishment. The northwest was explored and opened to Europeans, the inland waterways and portages were discovered and utilized, and a commercial organization appeared which was the prototype of the business systems afterwards developed by British and Americans. The *coureurs de bois* and *voyageurs* constituted a numerous and highly efficient personnel which remained after French control had disappeared. The period also witnessed a profound transformation in the lives and habits of the Indians themselves. They came to devote more and more time to the hunt and became

entirely dependent upon the whites for their weapons, cooking utensils, tools, and clothing. Any interruption of the trade was likely to be accompanied by starvation and ruin. At the same time, they had acquired an unquenchable thirst for the trader's brandy and rum.

It has been said that a system based upon monopoly and special privilege, with its attendant corruption, spelled the doom of the French. However that may be, the facts of geography made it inevitable that the fur trade of Michigan and the entire northwest should fall to the nation which held the valley of the St. Lawrence. The completion of the military conquest of Canada in 1760 marked the end of the French régime, an outcome which was implied in the Capitulation of Montreal, in which it was provided that those French merchants who chose to remain in Canada were to enjoy all the privileges of trade accorded to British subjects, both in the settled areas and in the interior.

English and Scotch merchants and traders were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the conquest of Canada, and there was an immediate influx to the upper country. It is said that Henry Bostwick was the first British trader in the field at Michilimackinac. In the late summer of 1761 Alexander Henry proceeded from Montreal to Michilimackinac, with a cargo of goods which he had obtained from Albany. These first expeditions were somewhat premature, however, for although British garrisons soon replaced the French at the upper posts, there was great unrest among the Indians, which was aggravated by rumors circulated by the French. The result was the terrible Conspiracy of Pontiac, which flamed up in 1763. Michilimackinac and St. Joseph were captured and at the former post, many of the garrison were killed. Many traders in the interior or along the lines of communication were plundered or murdered. Detroit was besieged but resisted until the arrival of a British relief force. Alexander Henry in his *Travels* gives a vivid account of the capture of Michilimackinac and of the activities of the traders

during these early years. The Indian uprising was put down in 1764, but the experience was one which the traders and the British authorities never forgot and it had a considerable influence upon the policies of ensuing years.

The British abandoned for the most part the old French system of monopoly and special privilege and the leased posts were thrown open—among them St. Joseph. It was the British policy to issue licenses to individuals and firms desiring to trade to the upper country, a practice which was continued until 1791. The official tabulated returns of the licenses issued during these years, preserved in the Public Archives of Canada, afford a most comprehensive picture of the trade and its personnel during this period. From the British conquest in 1760 until the formation of Upper and Lower Canada in 1791, the Great Lakes country was administered as a part of the province of Quebec.

Following the suppression of Pontiac's Conspiracy there was a second rush of traders to the upper country. Many Scotch and Irish came to Canada, trading alongside those French merchants who had been permitted to remain. The British were remarkable for their energy and organizing ability and during the period from 1760 to 1796, the trade expanded rapidly. Not only were the old French posts occupied, but new ones were established. There was a remarkable growth of trade into the region northwest of Lake Superior. Even the American Revolution and the attendant disturbances on the frontier failed to halt this expansion.

Prior to the Revolution traders from the colonies to the south of Canada displayed considerable activity in the commerce of the Great Lakes. But the outbreak of hostilities effectually checked any competition from that quarter. The British held the communications from Montreal to the upper country in an iron grip and merchants from the rebellious colonies were excluded. The British had always had the advantage of a plentiful supply of relatively cheap goods for the Indian trade and their control of the seas assured the con-

tinuance of this supply. The Americans did hold Montreal during the winter of 1775-1776 and if their occupation had continued, it would have been disastrous to the British fur trade, but it proved to be only temporary. There was always the threat of an expedition against Detroit, however, and in 1777 Governor Carleton issued an order prohibiting all vessels save those armed and manned by the crown from navigating the lakes, a regulation which was effective until the end of the war. The military commandants at Detroit and Michilimackinac exercised the greatest care in issuing passes for the trade of the interior and there were times when certain areas dependent upon these posts had to be closed altogether. In January of 1781 the Spanish launched a raiding expedition from St. Louis, which captured the British post upon the St. Joseph River. Though the traders in the vicinity suffered losses the raiding force at once retired. Owing to the threat of George Rogers Clark's invasion of the Illinois country, the year 1779 witnessed a decided decline in the quantity of merchandise sent up from Montreal. But the returns for the ensuing four years show a large increase and the value of the goods sent into the northwest in 1783 was greater than for any year of the war. Throughout this period, Detroit and Michilimackinac were of vital strategic as well as economic importance. The fact that the British were able to retain control of the fur trade of the upper lakes ensured their dominance over the Indians and probably had considerable influence upon the course of hostilities in the west.

By the terms of the Treaty of Paris, in 1783, the area included in the state of Michigan became a part of the United States, and it was stipulated that the posts on the American side of the boundary were to be evacuated by the British "with all convenient speed." Their surrender did not, in fact, take place until 1796. One reason advanced by the British for the delay was the failure of the Americans to fulfill certain terms of the treaty. The latter suspected, perhaps not without reason, that the British were loath to give up their advantage in

the northwest fur trade. Fear of an Indian uprising may have had something to do with the delay.

In some respects, the British régime was but a continuation of that of the French. The *voyageurs* and others who did the heavy labor remained and entered the service of the newcomers. The British, in fact, enjoyed a tremendous advantage in finding a highly skilled personnel at their disposal. Their rapid exploitation of the field would otherwise have been impossible. Much interesting information can be gathered from the returns of Indian trade licenses, already referred to. A list of licenses granted to traders going out to dependencies of Detroit by Lieutenant Governor Hamilton in 1777 reveals that nearly all were French, and French names appear in the lists of persons operating at Detroit and Michilimackinac throughout the period though as time goes on the number is relatively smaller. These lists contain the names of traders and merchants well known in the history of Michigan and the northwest. Thus, Jean Baptiste Cadotte was trading at Sault Ste. Marie during the 1780's, while Alexander Henry was granted a license in 1790 for Sault Ste. Marie and Lake Superior. John Askin was a well known merchant at Michilimackinac and Detroit during this period. By 1788 we find licenses being granted to McTavish, Frobisher, and Company as directors of the North West Company, authorizing them to trade from Michilimackinac and Sault Ste. Marie. About 1786, a group of Detroit merchants formed a partnership called the Miami Company, which operated in the region to the southward. In 1785 the merchants of Michilimackinac formed a combination which was sometimes called the General Company of Lake Superior and the South, although more commonly referred to as the "General Society" or the "General Store." The company proved to be short-lived however.

A study of available data reveals that during the British régime the whole tendency was toward consolidation. Though the value of the trade was increasing, the number of concerns involved became smaller. The usual form of organization dur-

ing this period was the partnership, the largest and most famous example of which, operating in the Michigan area, was the North West Company, formed in the winter of 1783-1784. This company supervised all aspects of its trade, both in Canada and in the interior, including the importation of goods from England, forwarding of goods and supplies to the upper country, the actual barter with the Indians by the "wintering partners," the shipment of furs to Montreal, and their sale there or in England. In other instances, several different traders or firms, instead of one large partnership, performed these functions. The entire business procedure, involving the exchange of goods for furs, was based upon credit, a fact which sometimes had important consequences.

The fur trade in the region south of the Great Lakes tended to be but a passing phase and as time went on, the forests were depleted of their fur bearing animals by unrestricted hunting and the advance of settlement. Michigan and adjoining regions were no exception. Too much reliance cannot be placed upon early trade statistics, which are likely to be confusing and at variance with one another. One estimate, however, may serve to illustrate, in a relative sense, the point which has just been made. This estimate states that from 1784 to 1790, the annual value of the Detroit trade fell from 65,000 pounds to 40,000; that of Michilimackinac stood fairly steady at something over 60,000; while that of the region northwest of Lake Superior increased from 25,000 pounds to 40,000. During the years following the Revolution, the correspondence of merchants at Detroit is filled with complaints in regard to the unfavorable state of the fur trade. To keen observers, there was considerable evidence that the fur trader's frontier in that region was in process of moving westward.

Jay's Treaty, under the provisions of which the northwest posts were ultimately evacuated, provided that both British and American subjects as well as Indians residing on either side of the boundary should be free to trade both in the United States and Canada and should be allowed free navigation of

lakes and rivers on both sides. Goods and peltry belonging to British and Americans might be carried freely back and forth. Although the American flag floated over Detroit and Michilimackinac after 1796, British commercial influence continued for many years. Upon removing from Michilimackinac the British erected a fort nearby on St. Joseph's Island, while their military establishment at Detroit was replaced by Fort Malden, on the Canadian side of the boundary. From these points of vantage they continued to influence the northwest tribes and they were assisted by the powerful business organization which had been built up by the merchants of Montreal. The North West Company moved its storehouses at the Sault Ste. Marie to the Canadian side, but continued to trade in American territory.

Both the United States government and American commercial interests, however, endeavored to break the economic grip of the British in the region of the Great Lakes. This end was finally achieved, but only after a long struggle. Individual American traders entered the field and established themselves at Detroit and Michilimackinac or their dependencies but it is probable that many of them were forced to deal with the British firms already on the ground. The United States government made its bid for control through its factory system for trading with the Indians. The system had its origin in legislation enacted in congress in 1795 and lasted until 1822. Its purpose was to place the trade with the Indians upon a fair and orderly basis and particularly to eliminate foreign competition. Whatever success it may have had elsewhere, its accomplishments in the Michigan area were certainly far from impressive. A factory was established at Detroit in 1802 and placed in charge of Robert Munro, but it was abolished in 1805. In 1808 a store was established at Michilimackinac and placed under the direction of Joseph B. Varnum. During the War of 1812 the factory was captured by the British and was not replaced. It is evident that in the region dependent upon Detroit and Michilimackinac, private interests, particularly

as represented by the British, were far too strongly entrenched to be dislodged by any system of government stores.

The real struggle for supremacy involved the great British and American trading companies. Around 1800 the most powerful trading organization was the North West Company. Its chief interest was in the region beyond Lake Superior, but it also had its trading posts to the southward, in what is now Michigan. Dissension among the partners had led in 1798 to the formation of the XY, or New North West Company, and for a time there was bitter strife, which was ended in 1804 by a union of the two concerns. From this point on, the story of commercial rivalry becomes rather complicated, but on the whole, the period is marked by the gradual decline of British influence along the upper lakes.

The year 1806 witnessed the formation of the Michilimackinac Company, often referred to as the Mackinac Company. The founders were four Montreal firms and the agreement between them appears to have been formed in order that the trade of the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region might be conducted along the lines followed by the North West Company. Two of the firms in fact, Forsyth, Richardson and Company, and McTavish, McGillivrays and Company, were shareholders in the North West Company. An arrangement was immediately made between the Michilimackinac and North West companies, delimiting spheres of influence. The posts in southern Wisconsin, along with those on the south side of Lake Superior, between Sault Ste. Marie and Chequamegon, were to be evacuated by the North West Company. Practically the whole of Michigan thus passed under the domination of the Michilimackinac Company.

John Jacob Astor, of New York, had for some time been interested in the fur trade and in 1808 he made ready to challenge the British supremacy in the Great Lakes region and elsewhere. In that year the New York legislature granted him a charter incorporating the American Fur Company, which became a formidable competitor of the Michilimackinac Com-

pany. The latter concern, indeed, was faced with other difficulties. By an act passed in 1799 the United States had created a revenue district in the northwest, of which Michilimackinac was the port of entry. Difficulties arose over the levying of duties on British goods used in the fur trade, while the Embargo and Non-Intercourse acts further embarrassed the Montreal firms in the conduct of their business. The Michilimackinac Company was dissolved in 1810 and succeeded by the so called Montreal-Michilimackinac Company, controlled by Forsyth, Richardson and Company and McTavish, McGillivrays, and Company. In 1811 these firms formed an agreement with Astor which was in effect a combination with the American Fur Company, the new concern being called the South West Company. The arrangement was to continue for five years and all trade was to be on the joint account of Astor and the Montreal group, sharing alike. The headquarters of the trade were to be at Michilimackinac. It was agreed that for the year 1811, the boundary of 1806 limiting the territory of the North West Company was to be observed; after that time, the North West Company was to confine itself to the Canadian side of the boundary. Thus by the eve of the War of 1812, American commercial interests were on an equal footing with the British in the Michigan area.

The War of 1812 naturally threw the trade of the Great Lakes region into confusion. Detroit was captured by the British in 1812 and recovered by the Americans the following year. On July 17, 1812, a British force including the garrison from the island of St. Joseph, along with some Indians and traders, captured Michilimackinac. Astor managed to save his property there, but his operations in that quarter virtually ceased during the remainder of the war. An American expedition from Detroit failed to recapture Michilimackinac in 1814, but it did succeed in destroying the post of the North West Company at Sault Ste. Marie. The British held Michilimackinac until 1815. It is interesting to note that in 1814 a London firm interested in the fur trade petitioned the British govern-

ment to secure an alteration in the northern boundary which would have formed an Indian buffer state under British control. Four possible boundary changes were suggested, the least radical of which would have brought practically all of Michigan under British domination! No change was made however.

In 1816, following the conclusion of peace, congress passed an act excluding foreign traders from American territory. By 1817, the Montreal firms were ready to abandon the struggle to retain the American trade, and in that year Astor purchased the entire interest of the South West Company. For seventeen years, until his withdrawal in 1834, Astor dominated the situation in the region of the upper lakes. Success seemed to attend all his efforts. The law of 1816, already mentioned, was so interpreted as to enable him to employ British subjects as *engagés* of the American Fur Company. In 1822, owing partly to his persistent hostility, the factory system was abolished. A branch of the American Fur Company was organized in 1822 with headquarters at St. Louis, which became known as the Western Department. The region served by Michilimackinac was designated the Northern Department. Two remarkable Scotchmen served as Astor's agents, Robert Stuart at Michilimackinac and Ramsay Crooks at Montreal. Relentless warfare was waged against private traders and it was estimated that by 1828, nineteen twentieths of the trade of the Northern Department, which included Michigan, was under Astor's control. Posts of the American Fur Company sprang up throughout the country, and we find Astor's representatives not only at Michilimackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, and Detroit, but also in the valleys of the St. Joseph, Grand, Kalamazoo, Saginaw, and Muskegon rivers. Rix Robinson, one of the best known of Astor's men, had his headquarters in the Grand River valley. Private firms retained a share of the Detroit trade, which it had always proved difficult for any one interest to monopolize. The American Fur Company exercised its control in various ways. Some outfits were traded directly on the Company's

account by hired employees, while in other instances private traders were forced to buy their goods from the company and to dispose of their furs in the same quarter. The favored method, however, was to furnish outfits to certain traders, to be handled on shares. By this device, the business was kept under the company's strict supervision, while the trader's own initiative was assured.

The business of the American Fur Company flourished along these lines until 1834, when Astor decided to retire from the fur trade. The Northern Department was sold out in that year to a group headed by Ramsay Crooks, which was allowed to continue to use the name of the American Fur Company. Crooks removed the headquarters of the company from Michilimackinac to La Pointe on an island in Lake Superior. Perhaps it was an evidence of Astor's genius that he knew when to withdraw from an enterprise, for the fur trade in the Michigan region was declining by the latter part of the decade of the 1830's. Lands were being opened to settlement by Indian cessions and the panic of 1837 dealt a severe blow to Crooks' American Fur Company. For a time the company devoted itself to fishing as well as fur trading but adverse conditions were too powerful to be overcome and in 1842 the concern failed. By the middle of the nineteenth century the great days of the Michigan fur trade were over. This does not mean that it disappeared altogether. Hunting and trapping continued and many furs are still taken each year. But the fur trade as a big business enterprise disappeared. French, British, and Americans, all had their day, but in the end the settler was victorious.

One wishes that space permitted of an adequate description of the various aspects of the fur trade. Regardless of the period under consideration or who controlled it, a certain atmosphere of romance is inseparable from it. Such an account would include a description of routes and modes of conveyance, of the manners and customs of the *voyageurs*, of the busy marts of trade at Detroit and Michilimackinac, and of

the lonely life of the trader in his wilderness hunt. Such an account would not neglect the Indian himself and the changes in his personal character and culture, wrought by the white men's goods. In its social aspect, the history of the fur trade involves the contact between two races and their civilizations, a contact which reacted profoundly upon both. It is a remarkable and interesting fact that while business methods evolved and national control changed, the physical, or external aspects of the trade remained fairly constant. It is extremely fortunate that an extensive contemporary literature dealing with the fur trade has survived. There was a certain type of trader who found relaxation and relief from tedium in recording a description of his picturesque life in memoir or diary, or perhaps in his personal correspondence. These accounts constitute as unique and valuable a body of historical literature as we possess. Many of them, though crude in form, have real literary merit. Anyone who would know more of the trader's life is urged to read such narratives as those of Alexander Henry, John Long, Jean Baptiste Perrault, or the letters of William Johnston, all accessible in printed form. Scattered here and there throughout the state of Michigan are visible evidences of the old fur posts, as well as traces of the trails and portage paths followed by Indians and traders. It would be fortunate if the same degree of attention that has been given to the preservation of literary remains might be devoted to the location and permanent marking of such vestiges. The memory of the fur trade, in its every aspect, is far too valuable a heritage ever to be lost.

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EARLY MICHIGAN MAPS: THREE OUTSTANDING PECULIARITIES

BY LOUIS C. KARPINSKI¹

ANN ARBOR

IN the early cartography of Michigan three amazing errors appeared upon the map, each one destined to continue for more than a century, deluding people with false notions about the beautiful peninsulas and the waters of Michigan.

William Delisle, the first and from the year 1700 to his death the foremost scientific cartographer of the world, was responsible for the first surprising error, the introduction of a high plain down through the center of the lower peninsula. Upon Delisle's "Map of Louisiana and of the Course of the Mississippi based upon a great number of memoirs, among them those of Monsieur le Maire," a map printed in Paris in 1718, Delisle places down through the center of the lower peninsula "A Plain Elevated and 70 leagues in length". Whence the source of Delisle's mis-information no one knows; some elevation in northern Michigan there is, but only a slight elevation and nothing to warrant mention or pictorial representation upon the ordinary map. This detail, however, of Delisle's map received most enthusiastic welcome, being adopted and enlarged upon by later cartographers. One enthusiast decided that a mountain range in the lower peninsula should be connected with the Appalachian Range and he depicted it in this way. How easily it was done upon the map! For more than 100 years that "elevated plane" continued to appear upon the majority of the maps of the Michigan area. Only with the actual surveys, first given wide circulation by John Farmer, did this peculiarity finally disappear from the maps of Michigan.

In the year 1744 an able French cartographer Nicolas Bellin, Engineer and Hydrographer of the Ministry of the Marine,

1. For a previous article on Michigan Maps, see this Magazine for July-September, 1945.

prepared maps of the Great Lakes to accompany Charlevoix's famous *Journal of a Voyage in North America, made by the order of the King*. In Bellin's map of Lake Superior appears Isle Royale and adjoining it a wholly fictitious island of the same size, "Isle Philippeaux aut Isle Minong". Towards the northeastern corner of Lake Superior Bellin placed large islands, Isle Meaurepas and Isle Pont Chartrain, entirely distorted in size. These fanciful islands of Lake Superior particularly the large Isle Philippeaux continued to ornament, so to speak, maps for a century. The American geographer Jedidiah Morse had a particular weakness for these islands of Lake Superior and in maps in his books an immense proportion of Lake Superior is filled with islands.

Bellin's error in placing two large islands where there is only one was doubtless due to the fact that "minong", Ojibway for "island", was mistaken for a reference to a second island, in addition to Isle Royale. When the treaty of peace was written, using Mitchell's large map of 1755 having two islands, Benjamin Franklin secured the real island within the U. S. A. boundaries while the fictitious island fell within the British area.

The third error about the Michigan peninsulas concerns the position of the lowest point upon Lake Michigan and also the direction of the Lake itself as a whole. Bellin in 1744 made Lake Michigan slope slightly from northeast to southwest, placing the lowest point on Lake Michigan about 30 minutes above the lowest point on Lake Erie. Later John Mitchell in 1755, in an extremely large map of the United States area, adopted this slope to Lake Michigan and extended the distance between the top of Lake Michigan and the lowest point of Lake Erie by a full degree. In 1835 surveys by the U. S. Engineers under Capt. Andrew Talcott finally enabled Congress to settle the Michigan-Ohio boundary dispute by correct determinations of the facts.

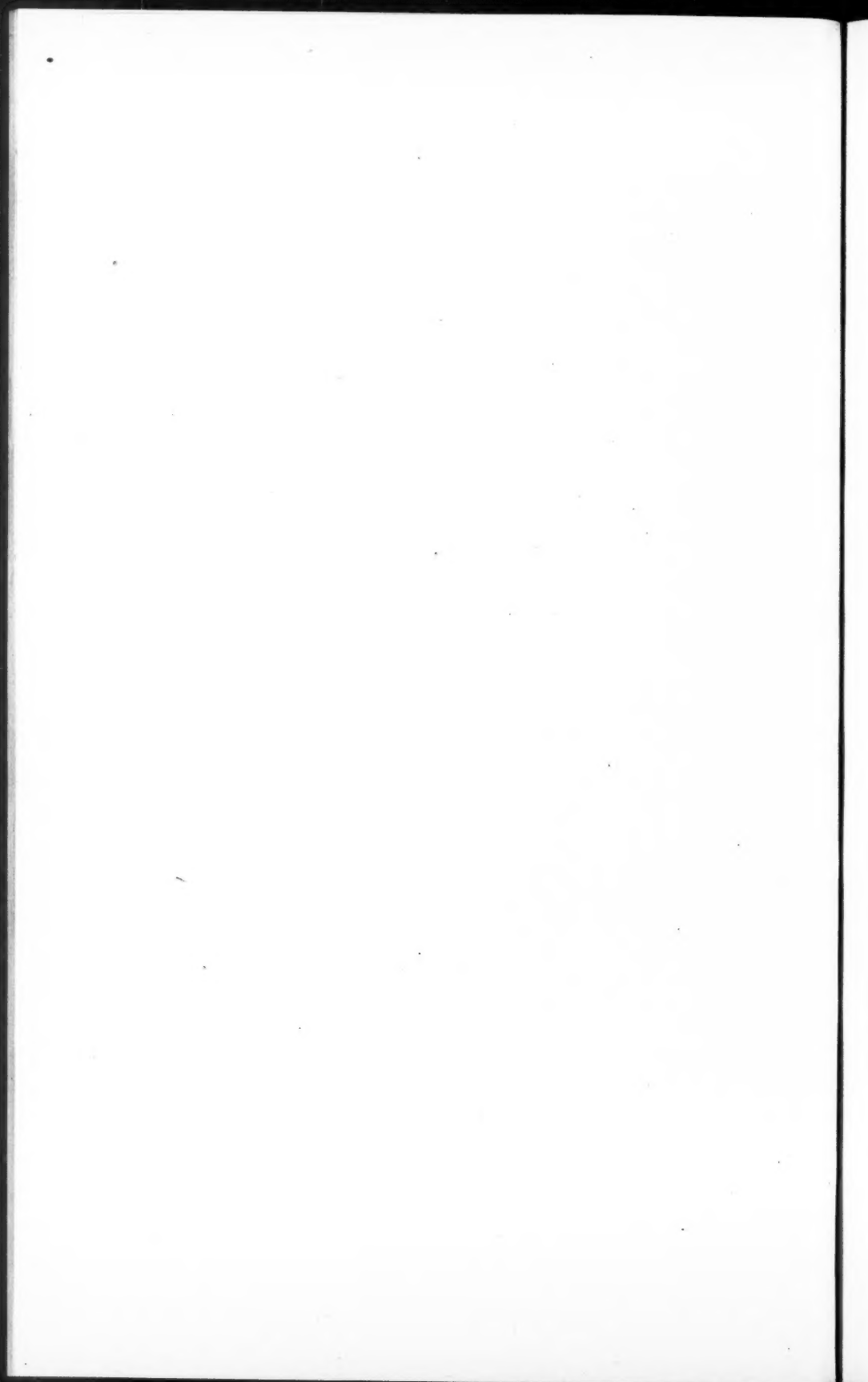
Even in 1688 the Italian cartographer Coronelli and in 1703 William Delisle had indicated Lake Michigan much more cor-

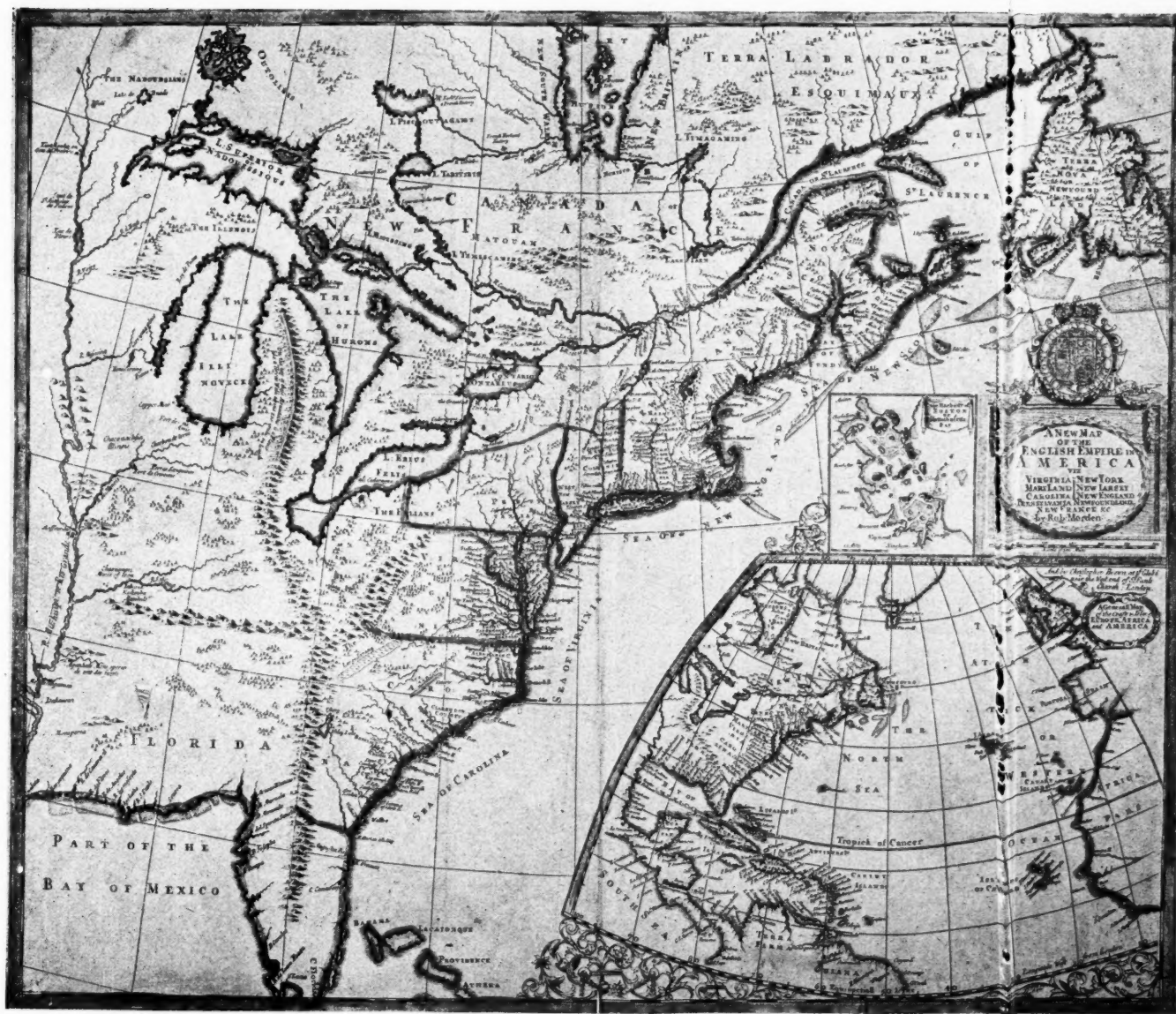
rectly in slope and in the position of the lowest point with reference to the lowest point of Lake Erie. However Mitchell's map was larger and more imposing, so that later when the official authorities of England and France and America wished to take an authoritative map, John Mitchell's highly incorrect map was selected.

As explained above, another error, an extremely narrow Lake Michigan with a rather pointed lower peninsula, is worthy of special mention as it influenced markedly the maps of Michigan which appeared in the period from 1802 to about 1840. This peculiarity of an acute angled lower peninsula was introduced by the able English cartographer and hydrographer, Aaron Arrowsmith, who in 1796 prepared a large map, four sheets each 24 x 28 inches, entitled "A Map of the United States of North America drawn from a number of Critical Researches by A. Arrowsmith, No. 24 Rathbone Place." The plates of this map with revisions continued in use until about 1825, with at least five revisions. In the 1796 edition Arrowsmith had quite an incorrect Lake Superior with the lower peninsula and Lake Michigan reasonably accurate. In 1802 Arrowsmith revised the Lake Superior but unfortunately took that opportunity to revise incorrectly Lake Michigan and the lower peninsula. In the first separate map of Michigan Territory, that of 1822, and even more markedly in the David Burr map of Michigan of 1831, a long slender Lake Michigan appears, based upon Arrowsmith or some derivative of his map.

Error seems more easily propagated and disseminated than truth, and certainly in the maps of the Great Lakes Region of the United States great errors, due in some instances to the honest errors of capable cartographers, enjoyed far too long an existence.

Undoubtedly the most surprising fact concerning the errors made in maps of Michigan is the fact that distinguished cartographers and historians in atlases and in works descriptive of the Great Lakes Region gave on two different maps representing the area of the Great Lakes two radically different concep-



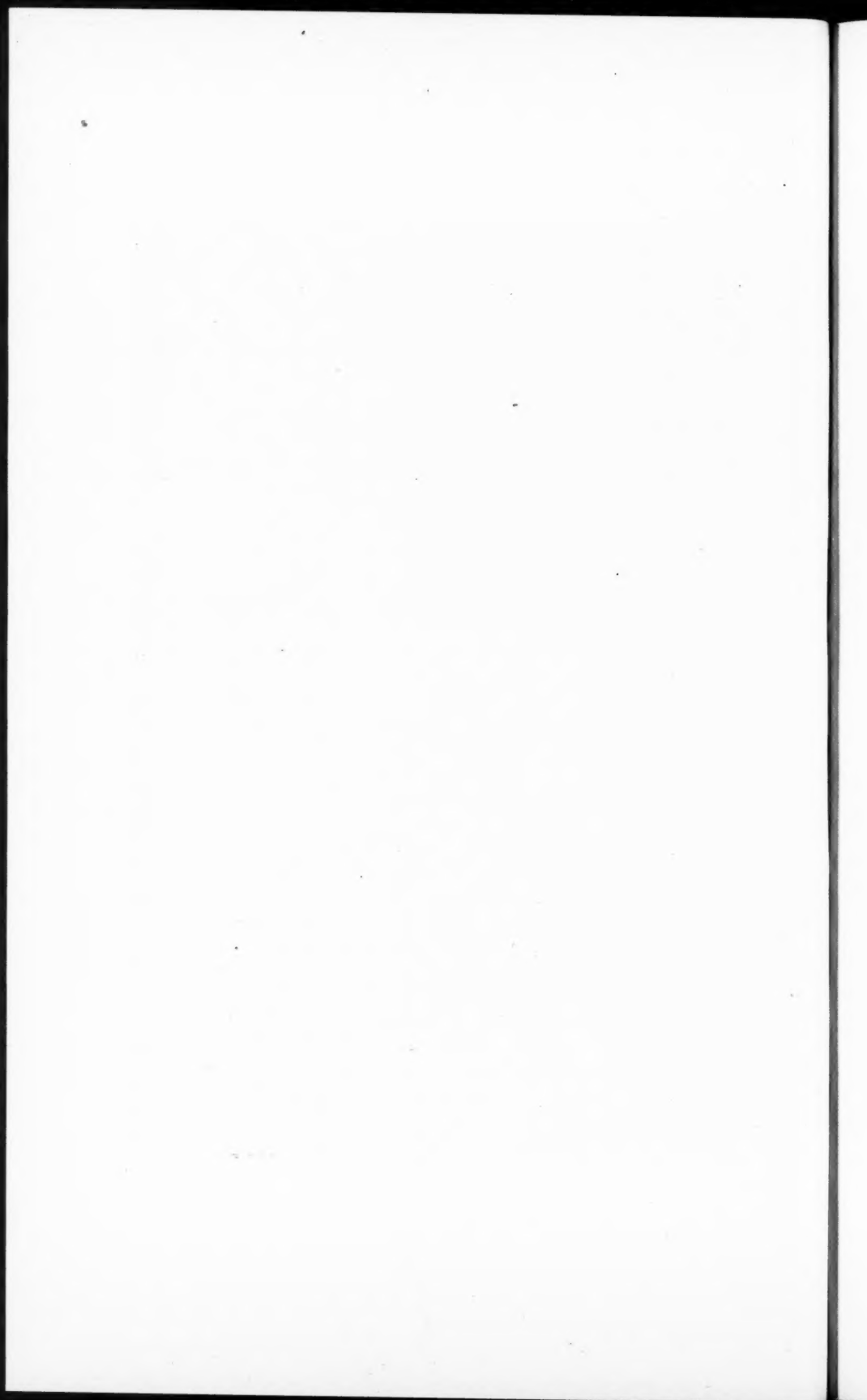


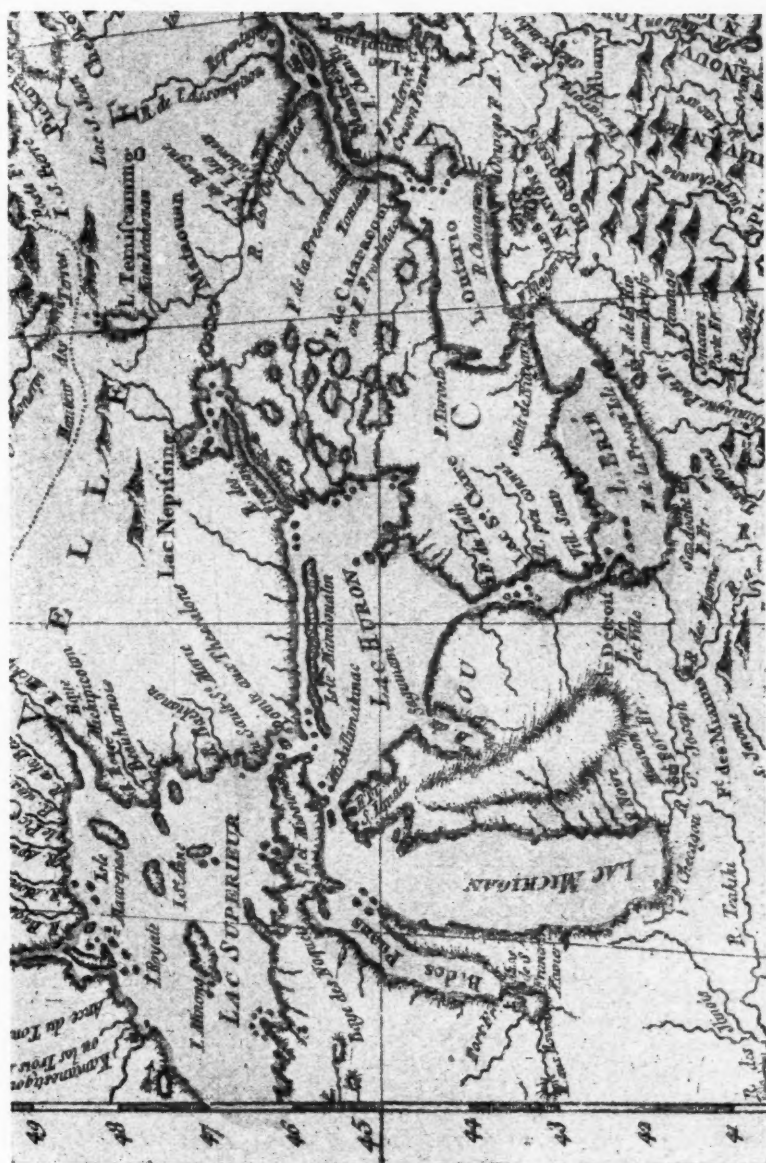
DE LISLE-PARIS-1718



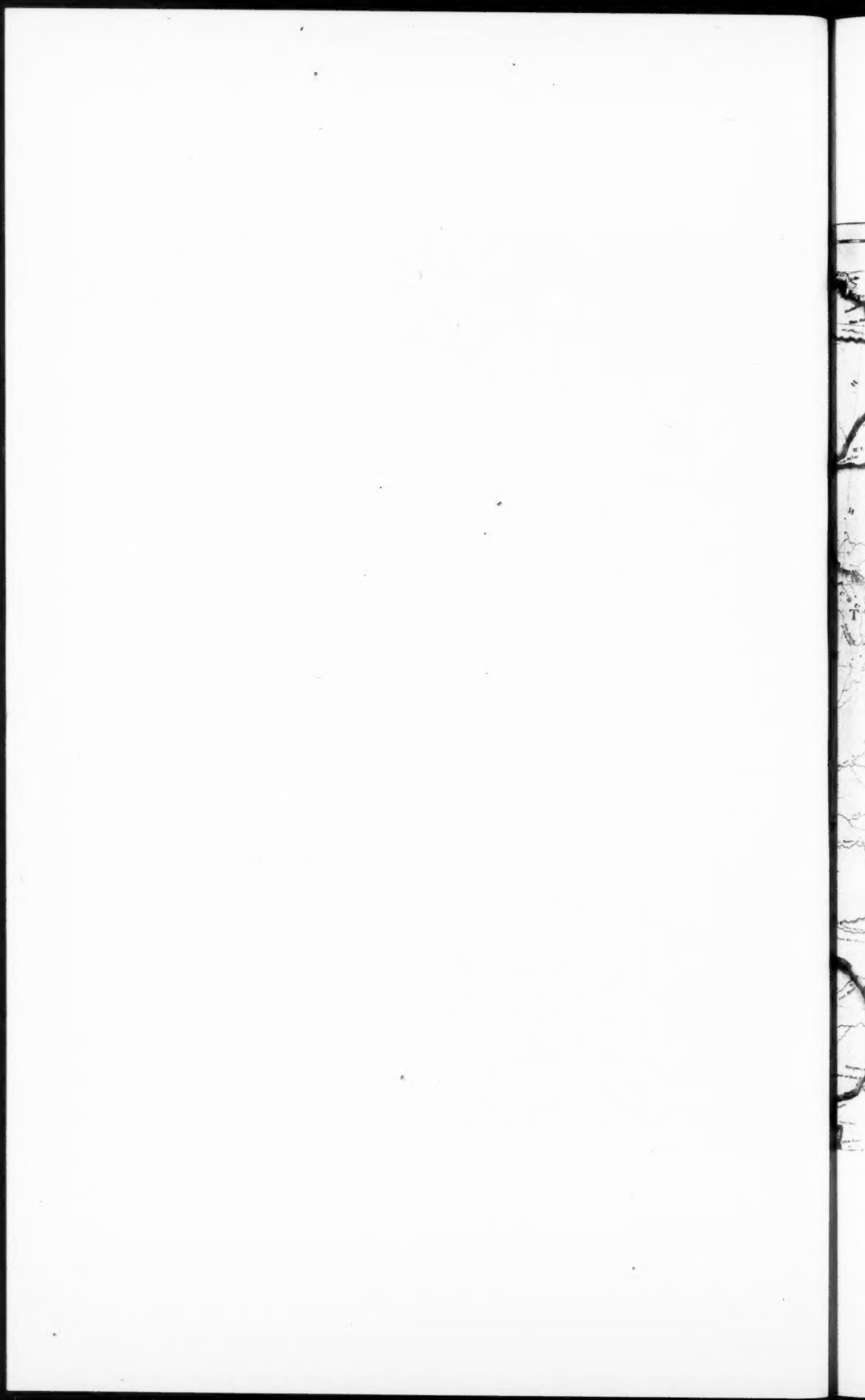
JOHN MITCHELL—LONDON—1755







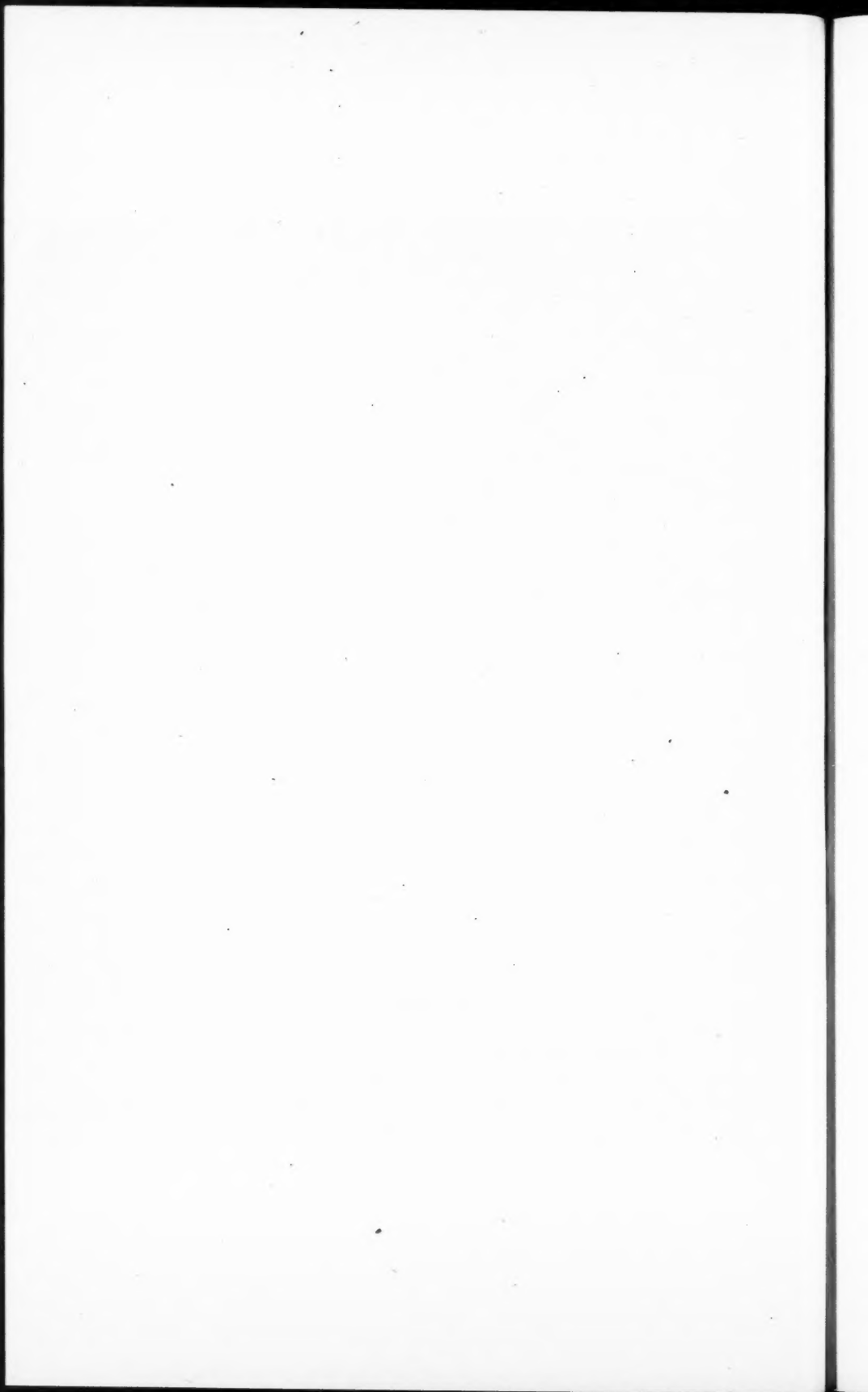
BELLIN—PARIS—1764





ARROWSMITH—LONDON—1802-1825





tions of the Lakes. One is tempted to suppose that this was done only with far off America, but unfortunately somewhat the same state of affairs existed with respect to many sections of Europe.

The able Louis de Hennepin, who was not above adding to the interest of his supposedly historical work by romancing, included in different editions, and often on different maps in the same edition, quite variant forms and positions of the Lakes.

The Baron Lahontan, also to some extent a romancer, gave rather poor delineations, which became however the basis for the maps of the German Hermann Moll who was one of the foremost map-makers in England in the period from 1700 to 1725. Moll did not give in his long folio atlas, *The World Described*, consistent maps of the Lakes, nor in the small, *Atlas Manual*, which enjoyed a wide circulation over a period of some fifty years.

Jean Baptiste D'Anville was the scientific successor in France of William Delisle. The first significant map of the Michigan region made by D'Anville was issued in 1746. This bears the title, "Amerique Septentrionale" or "North America." Upon this map Lake Michigan is given an almost direct north and south direction with a tapering tip of which the lowest point is definitely placed about half a degree below the lowest point of Lake Erie.

In the year 1755 D'Anville published a map of approximately the same size, bearing the title, "Canada, Louisiane et Terres Angloises." Upon this map Lake Michigan has a distinct, approximately 15° , slope from northeast to southwest and the southernmost tip is definitely placed more than one full degree above the lowest point on Lake Erie.

Unfortunately both these maps were circulated for many years together in atlases made up of groups of D'Anville maps. Nor can D'Anville be exonerated of responsibility, as it has been shown by officials in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, including the able cartographer Mr. Charles De Bus, that

D'Anville modified the 1746 map in accordance with new discoveries but he did not hesitate to circulate the map of the 1746 North America and the 1755 map of Canada, Louisiana, and the English possessions at the same time.

Contemporary with D'Anville in Paris was Robert de Vaugondy, who had a similar discrepancy in the position of the southernmost tip of Lake Michigan in two maps, one of Canada and a separate inset map of "Les Lacs du Canada." These appeared in Vaugondy's Universal Atlas which had numerous editions from 1753 to the end of the century. Vaugondy gives to Lake Michigan a slight inclination from northwest to southeast.

Unfortunately the English cartographer Thomas Jefferys accepted D'Anville too literally and placed two such variant delineations in his *Natural and Civil History of the French Dominions*, published in London in 1761.

Thomas Kitchin published a Universal Atlas in London in 1773 and this was widely used until the beginning of the nineteenth century. In his map of North America, Kitchin follows John Mitchell and Vaugondy in giving a distinct northwest-southeast slope to Lake Michigan, with the lowest point more than a degree above the lowest point on Lake Erie. However in his "New Map of the Whole Continent of America" Kitchin follows the D'Anville of 1755, turning Lake Michigan through an angle of approximately 35 degrees. In the Kitchin atlases you may take your choice as to the position of Lake Michigan.

Unfortunately even American cartographers followed the reprehensible practices of their English forerunners. Joseph Scott in his "A Map of the United States," issued in the first home-made American Gazetteer, placed the tip of Lake Michigan definitely below the lowest part of Lake Erie; while in his map of the Northwest Territory, Scott follows Mitchell, moving Lake Michigan up, relative to Erie, more than a full degree.

Of course the scientific determinations of the U. S. General Land Office, of the District Surveyors, of the English Ad-

miralty, 1823-1828, and of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, 1835-1836, as well as International and National Boundary Commissioners, these finally determined the correct positions.

Definitely correct maps for the public were not in common circulation until John Farmer's maps, beginning in 1826, definitely included the results of scientific surveys upon these maps.

THE QUAKERS IN MICHIGAN

BY JOHN COX, JR.
NEW YORK CITY

A DRIFT of population from western New York to the Territory of Michigan during the second and third decades of the Nineteenth Century included Quakers. Quakers had been near or at the front in the settlement of several points westward from Saratoga County, from 1797, and in many of these localities the Quaker meeting was the earliest religious centre in the community.

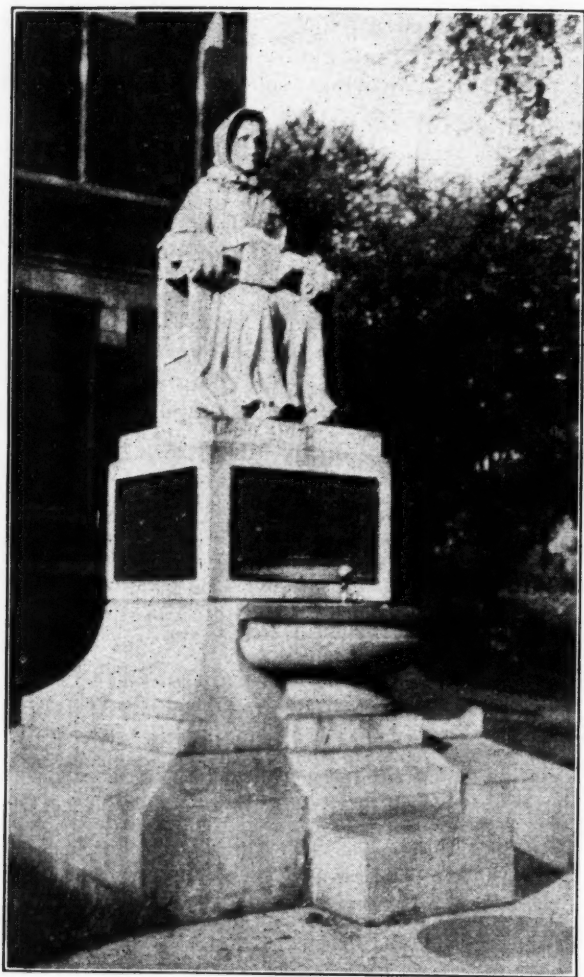
In Seventh Month (July), 1829, Farmington Quarterly Meeting, which included all meetings in western New York (of the "Orthodox" branch of the newly divided Society of Friends), appointed five Friends to correspond with Friends in Michigan. These reported to the next meeting that they had addressed a communication to Friends in each settlement of that Territory, but had not yet received replies. In Tenth Month, 1830, this committee reported it expedient that Friends there be allowed to have Preparative and Monthly Meetings as early as possible. They reported in Seventh Month, 1831, that nine of them had gone, first to Farmington, Oakland County, where they had assisted in setting up a meeting for worship and a Preparative Meeting, then to Logan Township, Lenawee County, where they established Adrian Preparative Meeting. They then assisted in setting up Adrian Monthly Meeting, to include these Preparative Meetings "and embracing the whole Territory of Michigan". The reason for Adrian Preparative Meeting not bearing the name of the township was that "Adrian is a post town and contiguously situated; the probability is that the town of Logan will be subject to divisions and subdivisions in

John Cox, Jr. is chairman of the Joint Committee on Records of the Religious Society of Friends. Over 1700 volumes are now in the care of this Committee from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Canada and Michigan. All volumes are numbered and catalogued to facilitate examination. It includes all known records from 1663 forward. Many lost volumes and papers have been found and restored. Request is made by the Committee that all who have any such books or papers in their possession, or who know of such, notify the chairman, who can be addressed at 7 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

a few years, and not knowing where the name may fall". Then followed a Preparative Meeting of Ministers and Elders in 1833, and Raisin Preparative Meeting in 1834. In 1835 Farmington meeting and Preparative Meeting were laid down. Palmyra Preparative Meeting was established about 1840.

Raisin Monthly Meeting was established in 1842, being set off from Adrian Monthly Meeting. It comprised at first the Preparative Meetings of Raisin and Palmyra and the "indulged" meeting at Ypsilanti. Rollin Preparative Meeting was established in that decade, as part of one of these Monthly Meetings.

The early Friends came from the several meetings in western and central New York. The only definite list of those who "settled in Michigan Territory previous to the establishment of Adrian Monthly Meeting", is the following, recorded in the minutes of Farmington Monthly Meeting: Cynthia A. Aldrich, Samuel Aldrich, Sarah Aldrich, Amidon Aldrich, Lovina Aldrich, Mary Aldrich, Rhoda Aldrich, Judith Aldrich, Alanson Aldrich, Huldah Aldrich, Sarah Arnold, Aaron S. Baker, Moses C. Baker, Lydia Barnhart, Rachel Beal, Mary Brooks, Elizabeth Bradford, Abigail Chasy, Nathan Comstock, Anna Comstock, Caroline Comstock, Huldah A. Comstock, Joseph O. Comstock, David B. Dennis, Elizabeth Dailey, Cynthia S. Ferguson, Edwin Fuller, Charlotte Howell, Hannah Howell, Mary Howell, Sally Howell, Huldah A. Howell, Minerva Howell, Minerva Jackson, Ethan Lapham, Milly Lapham, David Lapham, Norton Lapham, Ethan Lapham, Luther Lapham, Cynthia Lapham, Nathan Lapham, Joseph Lapham, Jacob O'Dell, Maria O'Dell, Arthur Power, Sarah Power, Abraham Power, William (L) Power, Peter Power, Nathan Power, Selinda Power, Gideon P. Power, Arthur Power Jr., Ira Power, Amy Power, Matilda Power, Phebe M. Power, Jared Power, Samuel Power, Deborah Power, Duana M. Power, Mary Stewart (formerly Power), Beulah Spencer (formerly Power) John Penington, Hannah Penington, Israel Penington, Joseph Penington, John Penington Jr., Isaac Penington, Abigail Pening-



LAURA HAVILAND MONUMENT

ton, Joseph Pratt, Rebecca Pratt, Elkanah Pratt, Deborah Pratt, George Scott, Mary Scott, Josiah Shumway, Levi Shumway, Abigail Shumway, Alfred Shumway, Polly Shumway, Stephen Shumway, Lavina Smith, Almira Smith, Nathan Smith, Patience Smith, Chloe Willis, Sarah Willis.

Tecumseh Preparative Meeting was established by Adrian Monthly Meeting in 1851, and later became a Monthly Meeting.

Lane Preparative Meeting in Ogemaw County began with a log schoolhouse in 1881, and was established by East Goshen Monthly Meeting in Ohio. Rifle River Preparative Meeting was established 1891. In 1893 Lane Monthly Meeting (now called Lupton) was established by Goshen Quarterly Meeting. Selkirk Monthly Meeting was established in 1913 with the one meeting of Rifle River.

Adrian Quarterly Meeting of this branch was established in Ninth Month, 1843, being set off from Farmington Quarterly Meeting with the Monthly Meetings of Adrian and Raisin. In 1856 Ohio Yearly Meeting proposed that Adrian Quarterly Meeting be transferred to it, but this was not done until 1869.

The same westward drift appeared in the Liberal or "Hick-site" branch of Friends, Scipio Quarterly Meeting in Sixth Month, 1833, "being informed that there are Friends in the Territory of Michigan who belong to this Quarter, & as there is no Meeting thereaway to which certificates can be directed", a committee was appointed to act with one of Farmington Quarterly Meeting. This joint committee reported in First Month, 1834, that they had established Nankin Preparative Meeting and Nankin Monthly Meeting in Michigan Territory. In Seventh Month, 1835, the name of the Township having been changed, the names of these meetings were changed to Plymouth. This Monthly Meeting was later called Livonia Monthly Meeting.

Milton Preparative Meeting was established in 1834 by Plymouth Monthly Meeting. In 1838 Milton Monthly Meeting was established by setting off from Plymouth Monthly Meeting with the one Preparative Meeting of Milton. The name of

these meetings was soon changed from Milton to Battle Creek. The line between the Monthly Meetings of Plymouth and Milton was to be "the meridian line near the center of the state".

Parma Preparative Meeting was established in 1840 in the town of that name in Jackson County, having been allowed as a meeting for worship at John Motts, at what is now Quakertown, 4th Mo., 11. 1838. The name was later changed to Hickory Grove Preparative Meeting. Hickory Grove Monthly Meeting was set off from Battle Creek Monthly Meeting in 1844, with the one Preparative Meeting.

Logan Preparative Meeting was established in 1836 by Plymouth Monthly Meeting. Its name was changed to Adrian in 1841, and Adrian Monthly Meeting was established that year with the one Preparative Meeting.

Sherwood meeting for worship was allowed by Battle Creek Monthly Meeting in 1840, at Reynold Cornell's in Sherwood, Branch County. It was discontinued in 1843, again discussed in 1847, but not re-established. West Unity Preparative Meeting in Ohio was established by Battle Creek Monthly Meeting in 1859, having been allowed as a meeting for worship in 1855.

Michigan Quarterly Meeting was established as a part of Genesee Yearly Meeting to begin at Livonia in Ninth Month, 1838. It included the Monthly Meetings of Battle Creek, Livonia, and Hickory Grove.

In the 1840's a separation occurred in the Orthodox branch into "Gurneyites" and "Wilberites", now generally termed the Larger Body and Smaller Body. This separation does not appear to have affected the Meetings in Michigan, except by shutting them off from affiliation with Friends of the Smaller Body in other localities. In the Hicksite branch no separation, as such, occurred, but in two localities in New York, and in all the Michigan meetings movements occurred, alike although apparently unrelated. This is best illustrated by the Michigan case. It should be understood that the Society of Friends is not organized on a congregational basis, the meetings being subordinate in their order, and the Yearly Meeting the legis-

lative body and court of last resort. The Michigan Quarterly Meeting of Ministers and Elders, (H) in 1841 unanimously believing that an "acknowledgment" of the ministry by official act of the business meeting was too much in the nature of an ordination and not longer of real usefulness, requested the Quarterly Meeting to lay down their meeting. This the Quarterly Meeting did, and reported the fact in 1842 to Genesee Yearly Meeting in clear language, as a forward moving step. The Yearly Meeting after much committee work from year to year, "laid down" (abolished) Michigan quarterly Meeting in 1848 and made the Monthly Meetings therein part of Pelham Quarterly Meeting in the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario. That Quarterly Meeting in 1849 laid down all but one of the Monthly Meetings, attaching all the members to Battle Creek Monthly Meeting. In Orange County, New York, a Quarterly Meeting was similarly laid down, all members attached to one Monthly Meeting, and that to the Quarterly Meeting on Long Island. The sequel to these arbitrary acts was the rise of "Congregational Friends". Michigan Quarterly Meeting so summarily laid down, immediately reorganized as Michigan Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends. Other Yearly Meetings were organized with that name at Green Plain, Ohio; at North Collins and at Waterloo, N. Y.; and in 1850 at Wabash, Indiana. These groups were never large, and faded out during the Civil War, leaving little mark or record, except some printed proceedings, now rare. None of these meetings in Michigan remained in 1853. These Friends suffered the penalty of being in advance of their time. They emphasized not only an unregulated ministry, but abolition of slavery, sex-equality, and total abstinence to a greater degree than the Society as an organization was then ready for. Sixty years later the "acknowledgment" of ministers was discontinued.

Certificates of removal were issued by Rochester Monthly Meeting (H) before 1848, for the following:

Sarah Angel, with husband, to Plymouth 1836.

Anna Macy, with husband, to Plymouth 1837.

Jordan and Mary Cox, and children, Ambrose, Joseph, Dorothy, Phoebe, Elizabeth, Chloe, Benjamin, and Jordan Jr., to Plymouth 1837.

Thomas and Rachel Iden, and children, Charles P., Mary P., Samuel, Thomas, Ellwood and Seneca P., to Milton 1838.

John B. and Deborah Stringham and child, William P., to Milton 1838.

Eleanor B. Cox, with husband, to Milton 1838.

Elijah and Sarah Quimby, to Milton 1838.

Jacob and Sarah Stringham and child, Elijah B., to Milton 1838.

Richard Jones, to Milton 1840.

Gideon M. Jones, to Milton 1840.

Lydia M. Jones, to Milton 1840.

Emmor Weaver, to Milton 1840.

Henry Weaver, to Milton 1840.

Hiram Stacy, to Plymouth 1840.

Isaac and Sarah Weeks, child, Caroline, and grandson, William H. Cock, to Milton 1840.

Samuel Weeks, to Milton 1840.

John and Sarah De Garmo, to Plymouth 1840.

Prudence Pugsley and daughter, Mary, to Milton 1842.

Jacob Weaver, to Milton 1842.

Daniel C. Dean, to Plymouth 1842.

Phoebe T. Dean, to Livonia 1842.

Elizabeth U. Hawxhurst, with husband, to Livonia 1842.

Catherine Ule, with husband, to Livonia 1844.

Howard Case, to Battle Creek 1844.

Abraham and Hannah Cole, to Battle Creek 1844.

Amy Weaver, to Battle Creek 1845.

Elisha Cox, to Battle Creek 1846.

Sarah Lacy, formerly Cox, to Battle Creek 1846.

Phoebe W. Cock, minor, to Hickory Grove 1846.

Jacob and Sarah Bunnell, to Battle Creek 1848.

Farmington Monthly Meeting (H) issued the following certificates.

Abigail Buck, to Adrian 1842.
Joseph Otis, to Battle Creek 1843.
Ruth Smith, to Battle Creek 1843.
Herbert Mallory, to Battle Creek 1844.
Abram A. Bradbury, to Battle Creek 1844.
Emily Volland, wife of Jacob, to Plymouth 1846.
Harriet A. Bradbury, wife of Thomas, to Adrian 1846.
Darius Macumber, to Battle Creek 1846.
Charlotte Macumber, wife of Richard, with children, Pliny, Otis, and Amanda, to Battle Creek 1846.
Anna Colbert, with husband, to Adrian 1846.
Elizabeth Bosworth, with husband, to Adrian 1846.
Herbert Mallory, to Hickory Grove 1847.
Sarah Haviland, formerly Rathburn, to Livonia 1848.

The Hicksite branch in Michigan never recovered from the tragedy of the 1840's. The register of Battle Creek Monthly Meeting compiled in the 1860's from an earlier record shows 143 names and the meeting died out before the end of the century.

The Orthodox branch had in the 1930's the following Monthly Meetings, all in Adrian Quarterly Meeting and in Ohio Yearly Meeting held at Damascus, Ohio: Tecumseh, Lupton, Adrian City, Raisin Center, Ypsilanti, Selkirk, Rollin, Adrian, and Albee, with a total of 520 members in 1931.

Besides these meetings in southern Michigan, there is Traverse City Quarterly Meeting (first called Long Lake) established 1892, as a part of Indiana Yearly Meeting, Orthodox, with the Monthly Meetings of Traverse City and Long Lake, membership 53 and 21 respectively, with a total average attendance of 76. This group has grown into being since 1880.

The founders of the Michigan meetings were pioneers descended from a line of pioneers, who left their English homes because of their pioneering instinct, and for greater freedom of conscience. They left Westchester County and the Massachusetts settlements for better soil in Saratoga County, thence to the rich "Genesees" and finally to take up land, probably

still richer, in a new place. In the Western New York meetings, and probably in Michigan, disowned Quakers followed their kin, and in the new locality were rejoined to the meeting. These meetings were among the first, and often the earliest religious nucleus in the various communities. American Quakerdom has largely come to see the folly and absurdity of the various Separations which have so injured the Society, and is now able to do works of mercy through the American Friends' Service Committee.

Several outstanding members and their works merit the remembrance and honor accorded them. The initial in parenthesis indicates the branch of the Society to which they belonged.

Elizabeth Margaret Chandler (H) (1807-1834) organized in 1837 the first anti-slavery society in Michigan. The great leader in this cause was Laura S. Haviland (1800-1898) wife of Charles, and a "plain" Friend (O) who found it best to resign from the Meeting, (doubtless owing to the feeling of conservative members that the anti-slavery movement was of a political rather than of a religious nature, and hence a "creaturely activity"). Her autobiography, which reached its 4th edition in 1889, gives a picture of pioneering, physically, mentally, and spiritually, in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Friends in New York state, who in 1684 had helped a member to complete payments for a slave, had by 1780 disowned the last member who declined to manumit his slaves. Many Friends were very active in the Underground Railroad.

Raisin Institute was established in 1839 by Charles and Laura S. Haviland, the first school in Michigan to prepare teachers for the common schools. It endured until 1862, when the teachers and most of the students were in the Civil War in one or another capacity.

John Mott (H) established and maintained for several years a coeducational Seminary at Quakertown.

Alanson Aldrich, Moses Baker, and his sons, John, Orin, Rufus, and David, Darius Comstock, William Cornelius,

Erastus Hussey, Norton Lapham, John and Israel Penington, Arthur Power, Elkanah Pratt, and other early Friends, left their mark on the communities where they settled. Their names and their stories should not die.

Thus the meetings of the Society of Friends were established in Michigan, in hope and faith. The meetings now in the state are a force for good. The early meetings, in pioneer localities, should have grown in strength and usefulness. The later history is sadder. Vastly greater would have been the force and influence toward religious and civic righteousness had there been such spiritual leadership in the Society as would have prevented divisions and separations.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF GOVERNOR SHELBY AND THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY TO THE FREEDOM OF MICHIGAN IN THE WAR OF 1812

BY CARL E. PRAY, JR.

(Reference Assistant, Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library)

IN THESE times of war and uncertainty which we have just passed through, the people of Michigan especially, but also those in all states of the old Northwest, might well look back over more than a century to the time when we were not only in a war but when Michigan was the actual battleground of that conflict. Then there was not just talk about fighting for freedom and choice of government. The countryside was invaded by a hostile force, our armies were beaten, our homes subject to Indian attack and massacre. The people here at that time realized what the loss of freedom means. General Hull's army had surrendered at Detroit in August of 1812. In attempting to regain Detroit General Winchester's army had been beaten and captured at Monroe, a large part of the wounded having been massacred by Indians.

At this critical juncture a man came forward from the civilian ranks who played a vital role in the liberation of Michigan and the Northwest. This man was Isaac Shelby of Kentucky. Governor Shelby was not unprepared for this crucial turn of events. Fighting Indians on the frontier had given him his early military experience. Later he was a commanding officer at the battles of King's Mountain and the Cowpens, turning points in the decisive southern campaign of the Revolutionary War. Following the war, he moved to Kentucky where he participated in the organization of the state government and was elected its first governor. This was the man who, at the age of 63, was called out of retirement and again elected governor by the state of Kentucky to meet the crisis of war with Great Britain in 1812.

Kentucky at this time was the wealthiest and most populous state west of the Alleghenies. It was better protected from

attack of both British and Indians than any other area. It might well, therefore, have taken a passive role in the defense of the Northwest. However, under the leadership of Governor Shelby, Kentucky's attitude all during this war was one of enthusiastic cooperation.

Shelby indicated his position in his first action as governor-elect. He was called upon by the retiring governor to help decide whether William Henry Harrison, the popular and efficient governor of Indiana Territory, should be allowed to command Kentucky militia as well as United States troops although he was not a Kentucky citizen. In this crisis Shelby did not hesitate. He voted for Harrison and Harrison was given the command.

This matter of command had been and continued to be a weak point. After General Hull's defeat General Harrison succeeded to the command of the United States troops in the Northwest but he had no direct control over state militia levies. General Winchester, Harrison's senior in years and rank was in the field and Harrison never felt he could command him as he would a subordinate although he was in supreme command in the territories. This may have contributed to disaster later. Furthermore, Harrison was subject to the President of the United States and the Secretary of War who were hundreds of miles from the scene of action. Whatever the Secretary ordered, Harrison was supposed to obey even if the situation had changed in the meantime. These difficulties Governor Shelby realized. He wrote a strong letter to the Secretary of War pointing out the impossibility of operating efficiently with the source of orders so far from the front. This had its influence. Harrison was made commander-in-chief of the United States forces in the West and was then able to take the initiative within the objectives laid down by the Secretary of War.

Governor Shelby also felt compelled to write to the President on the necessity of gaining control of Lake Erie not only to defend Ohio but to take action against the enemy in Ontario.

This appeal undoubtedly had its influence in creating the fleet that brought victory under Commodore Perry and made possible the conquest which followed.

From the very beginning of Governor Shelby's term the War Department and General Harrison began calling on him for troops and they never called in vain. Kentucky had already recruited two thousand volunteers, part of whom had been sent north to Fort Wayne under General Winchester. In mid-winter a call came for 1,500 men to replace those who had enlisted for six months. Shelby made this request a special message to the legislature which immediately passed a law authorizing the enlistment of 3,000 men from the militia, 1,500 of whom were to march at once. This bill was signed by Shelby the day after the news arrived of General Winchester's complete defeat and the massacre of the wounded at the River Raisin.

Since approximately two-thirds of General Winchester's army was made up of Kentuckians, this was a terrible catastrophe for the state. However, after the first bitter sorrow there was born a desire to punish the perpetrators of this outrage which made the people more willing than ever to volunteer. Confronted with the uncertain leadership in this critical situation, the Kentucky legislature passed a resolution authorizing Shelby to take the field himself "at any time when he could promote the public interest".

To defend the frontier left open by Winchester's defeat and to replace militia whose term of service had expired, the Kentucky draft of 3,000 men was called in the early spring. These were organized and sent north as rapidly as possible to reinforce General Harrison at Fort Meigs on the Maumee against the impending attack of the British under General Procter. Part arrived before the siege, which began May 3, 1813. The rest, about 1,200 in number, under General Clay, approached from Fort Defiance by boat. A part of this force, about 800 strong under Colonel Dudley, was directed to attack the British batteries, weakly held on the north side of the river.

The rest were ordered to come into the fort while the garrison created a diversion on the south bank. The latter came in according to plan with no loss. Colonel Dudley landed on the north bank and captured the British guns with little difficulty. The ease with which he accomplished this may have made him careless for, instead of retreating to the fort, he allowed his troops to become disorganized, part of them pursuing the fleeing Indians and part surveying the works they had overrun. This allowed the British and Indians time to gather a sufficient force from their camp down the river to counter-attack. When they charged, the Americans were no more effective than a mob of civilians. Perhaps 200 Americans out of the total force of 800 escaped. All the rest were killed or captured. The terrible and unnecessary slaughter was due to the poor organization and inexperienced leadership that can come through the use of untrained militia. This blow fell entirely on the shoulders of Kentucky and the people of that commonwealth were again brought to a full realization of the formidable character of the hostile British and Indian alliance.

Only the fact that the British were now inferior in numbers kept them from attacking the garrison in the fort. They threatened a few days longer and then withdrew without molestation to their boats and returned to Fort Malden. The war from this point until early autumn took on most of the aspects of a stalemate as the British did not have the force to proceed far from Lake Erie which they controlled, while General Harrison, not having a force on the lake could not make an effective attack on Detroit or Fort Malden.

At the beginning of the year 1813 the United States had initiated two new policies. The first was an attempt to recruit an army of regular troops in order to avoid the use of militia who were so uncertain on the field of battle. This was not successful since the men of the West, most of whom had homes and families, did not like being subjected to the discipline of the regular army and being away from home for long periods of time. As a result few volunteered. However, about this

time, February 26, 1813, the War Department issued an order authorizing Governor Shelby to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen from Kentucky. These volunteers were placed under Colonel Richard M. Johnson and were destined to play an important part in the subsequent campaign.

The second policy was to create a force of war ships on Lake Erie to compete with the British fleet. Oliver H. Perry was put in charge of this operation and although he acted with great energy he was not prepared to get his fleet into the lake until the middle of July.

When well into July only 2,000 regular troops had been gathered, General Harrison appealed to the Secretary of War for power to call on militia to fill his ranks for what he hoped would be the decisive campaign. He was finally given the power to act on July 20, 1813. He needed many more troops and needed them quickly and so sent his appeal to the man who had never failed him. He wrote Governor Shelby as follows:

My Dear Sir—I have this moment received a letter from the secretary of war, in which he authorizes me to call from the neighboring States, such number of militia as I may deem requisite for the ensuing operations against Upper Canada. It was originally intended that the army should consist of regular troops only; but is now ascertained that the contemplated number cannot be raised. It is indeed late—very late—to call our militia; but still it will be better to do this, than to enter upon operations on which so much depends with inadequate forces. I am not informed, as to the difficulties your excellency may have to encounter to organize another detachment of militia. I believe, however, it will not be impossible for you to reanimate your patriotic fellow-citizens, and once more to bring a portion of them into the field. What that portion will be, your own judgment must determine. I have sent Major Trimble my aide-de-camp, to inform you of many circumstances which I have not time, or indeed, would I like to commit to paper. Send me as many good men as you can conveniently collect, or as you may deem proper to call out—not less than 400 nor more than 2,000.

The period has arrived, when with a little exertion, the task assigned to this section of the Union may be finished and complete tranquility restored to our frontiers.

To make this last effort, why not my dear, sir, come in person? You would not object to a command, that would be nominal only. I have such confidence in your wisdom, that you in fact should 'be the guiding head, and I the hand'. The situation you would be placed in, would not be without its parallel. Scipio the conqueror of Carthage, did not disdain to act as the lieutenant of his younger and less experienced brother Lucius. I refer you to Major Trimble, who is instructed to communicate many particulars to you.

This letter was delivered to Governor Shelby on the 30th day of July, 1813. By the very next day he had his plans formulated and the proclamations and letters ready to go. He had decided this was the time for a real effort and he put his best into it. The following letter was directed to the more prominent men all over the state:

Frankfort, July 31st, 1813

Dear Sir—The following address to the militia of Kentucky will inform you of the call that has been made upon the governor of Kentucky for a reinforcement to the north-western army, and of my views as to the mode of complying with it. I forward one to you particularly, sir, under the hope that you will exert your influence to bring into the field all the men in your power. Be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and apprise me of the calculations which I may make of the number of men that can be raised in your county—and whether it will suit your convenience to go with us. I shall at all times take a pleasure in acknowledging the public spirit by which you will be actuated—and the obligations you will lay me under.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

Isaac Shelby.

With this letter he enclosed the following proclamation:



GENERAL ISAAC SHELBY

TO THE MILITIA OF KENTUCKY

Fellow Soldiers—Your government has taken measures to act effectually against the enemy in Upper Canada. General Harrison, under the authority of the President of the United States, has called upon me for a strong body of troops to assist in effecting the grand objects of the campaign. The enemy in hopes to find us unprepared, has again invested Fort Meigs, but he will again be mistaken, and before you can take the field he will be driven from that post.

To comply with the requisition of General Harrison, a draft might be enforced; but, believing as I do, that the ardor and patriotism of my countrymen has not abated, and that they have waited with impatience a fair opportunity of avenging the blood of their butchered friends, I have appointed the 31st day of August next, at Newport, for a general rendezvous of KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS. I will meet you there in person. I will lead you to the field of battle, and share with you the danger and honors of the campaign. Our services will not be required more than sixty days after we reach headquarters.

I invite all officers, and others possessing influence, to come forward with what mounted men they can raise; each shall command the men he may bring into the field. The superior officers will be appointed by myself at the place of general rendezvous, or on our arrival at headquarters; and I shall take pleasure in acknowledging to my country the merits and public spirit of those who may be useful in collecting a force for the present emergency.

Those who have good rifles, and know how to use them, will bring them along. Those who have not, will be furnished with muskets at Newport.

Fellow-citizens! Now is the time to act, and by one decisive blow, put an end to the contest in that quarter.

Isaac Shelby.

Frankfort, July 31st, 1813.

Governor Shelby had made up his mind to do two things in the interests of this campaign not authorized by General Harrison. He felt that there was such an urgent need to hurry that he asked the men to bring their horses. This would not only get them to the rendezvous more quickly but would bring

some men who would not come otherwise. Also this would make possible the moving of the force to Lake Erie in much less time than if the troops should walk. Secondly, he felt that there was enough need of men so that all should be taken who volunteered even though they exceeded the stipulated number of 2,000.

As replies came to his letters indicating a large number of volunteers he immediately sent messages informing and warning the Secretary of War and General Harrison of the situation so there would be no shortage of supplies. He then laid careful plans for handling and organizing this large group of men.

General Harrison in his reply to Shelby not only approved the use of horses and additional men but urged them to hurry. Commodore Perry's fleet had arrived at Sandusky August 5th and at any moment the opportunity might present itself to take the American troops to Canada by way of Lake Erie. However, in view of the circumstances, Perry preferred to get the British fleet to come out and fight first as it would be difficult to engage in a battle with the troops on board. The plan was successful. Perry met the British September 10th near Put-in-Bay and captured the whole fleet. The news was known the 12th and the American fleet put in to Sandusky with the spoils of war the 15th.

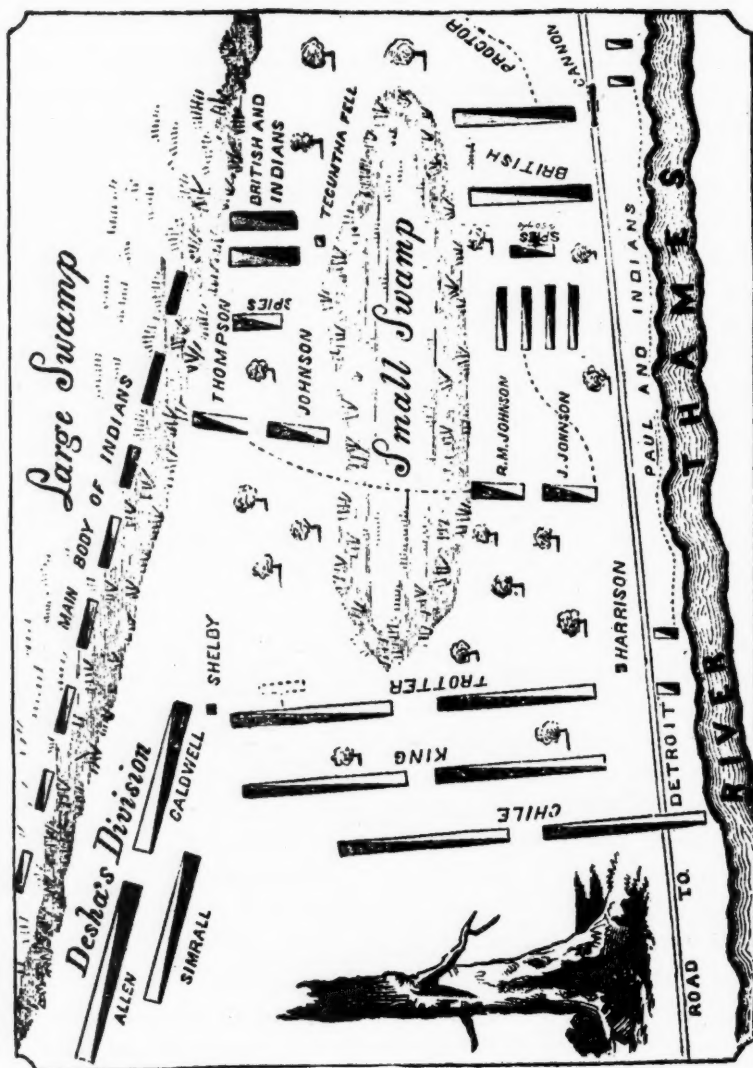
In the meantime Governor Shelby met his men at Newport on the Ohio river near Cincinnati, August 31st and started them across the river the next day. Such was the determination to beat the British and Indians and the confidence in Shelby that upwards of 3 500 men had volunteered. They included the leaders of the state in both civil and military life and represented forty-eight of its fifty-six counties. One and all were animated by the desire to uphold the reputation of Kentucky and revenge the defeats that had been put upon her.

Food and forage had been provided and the men moved forward in small units until they arrived at Springfield, Ohio, where the formal organization took place. Shelby knew from

experience that untrained militia needed many more officers to guide and steady them than did regular troops. He therefore divided the men into eleven regiments. This would provide less than 350 soldiers per regiment. By contrast regular regiments of that time numbered up to 1,000 men and 20th century regiments range from 1,000 to 3,000 men. These eleven regiments were arranged in five brigades and two divisions. Regimental commanders were appointed and each of these officers was responsible for selecting his own staff. Major General William Henry commanded the first division and Major General Joseph Desha was appointed commander of the other. Guns and other equipment were passed out here and at Urbana a little farther on. A shortage of seven hundred guns appeared but more were promised by General Harrison at Sandusky. Here also brief regulations and marching orders were given and the soldiers drilled slightly. Governor Shelby knew his men. The orders were a minimum that common sense and safety required and the respect for their job and Governor Shelby and his officers largely provided the incentive to obey them.

All this took time and it was September 9th when the army left Urbana, Ohio. However the vanguard arrived at Upper Sandusky on the 12th just in time to get the good news of Perry's victory. They hurried on and arrived at Lower Sandusky on the 15th, shortly after the fleet had come in to land the prisoners of war.

A fence was built across the narrow neck of the Sandusky Peninsula, on which the horses of Shelby's troops were turned loose, and every twentieth man of his force was detached to guard them. Embarkation in the ships to cross Lake Erie started on September 20th. At this crucial moment some Pennsylvania troops showed 'scruples' about fighting outside the United States and were left behind. There was no hesitation on the part of Governor Shelby and the Kentucky volunteers, however. They were there to fight and they embarked to the number of 3,000. The regular troops and a few militia



BATTLE OF THE THAMES

from other states brought up the total to 4,500 men. General Harrison was in command with Governor Shelby as his consultant and first assistant and complete harmony prevailed.

The army was ferried first to South Bass Island; then to Middle Sister, where it remained while General Harrison and Perry reconnoitered the Canadian shore for a landing. So little human life appeared along below Fort Malden that General Harrison feared either an ambush or the complete withdrawal of the enemy. He decided to land the army the next day, September 27th, and orders were issued giving brief but definite instructions as to what each part of it was to do. Governor Shelby was given direct command of the right wing, which was to include the Kentuckians. The right wing was to come ashore as rapidly as possible behind certain light troops covering the landing and clear the Indians out of the woods to the right of the road leading northward to Amherstburg and Malden. It was then to form parallel with the left wing and move north in the woods keeping the right flank protected.

The left wing, composed mostly of regular soldiers and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ball, was to come ashore under cover of certain advanced units and carry the attack against the British regulars who would presumably be deployed in the more open country along the river and the adjoining highway.

These measures were successfully executed. The advance forces landed without opposition about 3 P. M. after the guns of the fleet had driven some few Indians into the woods. The main force followed immediately, and encountering no real opposition advanced upon Amherstburg and Fort Malden. Here they found that General Procter had abandoned the town and retired toward Sandwich, having first fired the fort and shipyard and destroyed all the stores he was not able to carry away.

The American army camped around Fort Malden that evening and two days later arrived at Sandwich to find that the British army had destroyed the public works at Detroit and

retired in an easterly direction along the shore of Lake St. Clair toward the Thames River. A small detachment of troops was sent to occupy Detroit, and the pursuit of Procter's army was continued.

The advance was led by Colonel Johnson's regiment of Kentucky mounted riflemen who had ridden up from Fort Meigs to Detroit, and crossed the River to Sandwich on October 1. The troops traveled light, all the heavy baggage being sent across Lake St. Clair and up the Thames on several of Perry's gunboats.

The army had marched about twenty miles when the advance guard met six deserters from the enemy who said they had left the British force the preceding day about 15 miles up the Thames River. The news of the proximity of the British and the information that they had only about 700 regular troops and 1,200 Indians greatly encouraged the soldiers and they made twenty-five miles before camping for the night.

Starting very early the next morning the army soon arrived at the Thames River where a small party of British dragoons and some infantry engaged in destroying a bridge were surprised and captured. This was taken as a good omen and the foot-soldiers were so anxious to be in the fight that they were able to keep fairly close to the horsemen. Camp was made some ten miles up the Thames where the vessels had brought the baggage and supplies of the army.

The third day of the pursuit began with the foot-soldiers in front on the road by the river, preceded by scouts, with the mounted regiment on the right flank. There was some skirmishing by the scouts and the British rear guard but nothing important until they came to a fork in the river. Here at the site of present day Chatham they found the Indians in some force opposing their crossing either by the bridge near the fork or the one a mile to the right. The planks had been removed from the bridge but the stringers were still in place. Colonel Johnson's mounted regiment was detailed to take the upper bridge while the other was to be captured by the main force.

A brisk fire by the artillery in both cases drove back the Indians and in two hours the army was across and the pursuit was resumed. During the day the Wyandotte chief, Walk-in-the-Water, with sixty of his warriors came into camp under a white flag wanting to make peace. He was told to abandon the cause of Tecumseh and go to the rear until there was time for treaty making.

All reports indicated that the enemy was close ahead and the camp for the night was fortified with breastworks all around; both General Harrison and Governor Shelby made the rounds inspecting everything and seeing that everyone was ready if the enemy should attack.

The next morning, October 5, the army started at daylight, the infantry under Governor Shelby, the mounted troops in front under Colonel Johnson. General Harrison and staff were with the mounted troops. About mid-forenoon a rapids in the river was reached and found to be fordable on horseback. As all reports indicated the enemy was on the farther bank, the army passed over, partly by boat and partly on horseback. the whole operation was accomplished by 12 o'clock. There were many signs that the enemy was just ahead. Finally a wagoner who was captured about ten miles above the ford revealed that the British and the Indians were drawn up in lines of battle only 300 yards ahead.

General Procter had selected a place on the right bank of the river at a point where a long swamp roughly paralleled but tended to approach the river. At the point where it came closest to the river a smaller swamp separated the two, some 300 yards from the river. Between the smaller swamp and the river ran the highway. The British regulars in two lines two hundred yards apart were stationed in woods free from underbrush, in open order with their left on the Thames and their right on the small swamp, their artillery commanding the road. The Indians were stationed on the British right in fairly dense woods with their line extending some distance into the long swamp.

General Harrison, after surveying the situation thoroughly, formed the first battalion of the mounted regiment opposite the British between the road and the small swamp, and placed the second battalion on the firm ground between the small swamp and the long one. The few regulars were stationed between the road and the river to capture the British artillery. In the rear of the mounted battalion on the right were located three brigades in successive lines under General Henry and back of the battalion on the left were located two brigades, one behind the other, under General Desha. A considerable part of the left end of General Desha's lines was pulled back and turned to the left facing the long swamp to protect the flank from the Indians. General Harrison stationed himself on the right of the front line of infantry where he could command the action on that side. Governor Shelby was located between the small and long swamps where he could control the troops on the left. The orders were for the mounted regiment to advance against the enemy until fired upon, then charge at full speed, smash through the ranks of the British and then attack from the rear.

When everything was in readiness the order to advance was given. On the right the first fire of the British threw some of the horses into confusion but this was corrected quickly and the battalion charged with such determination that the second fire had no appreciable effect. The horsemen struck and passed through the British force. They then wheeled right and left attacking the enemy in the rear. With that the British, disorganized and discouraged by the charge, began to throw down their arms and surrender. A few attempted to escape by retreating, among them General Procter. The mounted regiment captured most of these but General Procter with a good start and fast horses eluded them although he had to abandon his carriage and most of his baggage.

On the American left the character of the struggle was quite different. Here the forest was much thicker and the Indians, commanded by Tecumseh, were full of fight and determination.

They held their fire until the American advance was close and then shot with great effect. The horsemen could not penetrate the woods effectively and were ordered by Colonel Johnson to dismount and fight Indian fashion. This they did but the resistance was stubborn. Governor Shelby very early in the contest ordered the infantry forward to support the mounted battalion. This was too much for the Indians, who, losing their great leader, Tecumseh, about this time and not being accustomed to sustained and severe fighting at close range, gave way and retreated into the long swamp. Here they continued the fight for some half an hour before they gave up the contest. Governor Shelby had also ordered up the second infantry line to support the first line, and the extreme left of the line under Colonel Simrall to attack the Indians on their right flank. These two groups did not arrive however until the battle was over.

Reviewing the battle, the forces involved, the losses and the leading men, it is interesting to note that practically the whole American force, about 2,500 officers and men, were Kentuckians. This included the mounted regiment under Colonel Richard M. Johnson, about 950 strong, the volunteers who had enlisted in May, 1813 and had been in one campaign before the present one, and Governor Shelby's volunteers, enlisted in early September. The only exception was the detachment of 120 regulars under Colonel Paul. All the others had been left behind for one duty or another. These two groups with little or no prior military experience had been recruited for the occasion. With their own leaders they had come all the way across Ohio, most of them since September 1. They had a sense of duty which overcame any constitutional or other scruples which might have caused them to stop when invading enemy territory outside the United States such as had ruined the success of an earlier invasion at Queenston, Ontario. They had come 80 miles from Sandwich over miserable roads in three and one-half days in spite of skirmishing, bridge repairing and marching on foot. Yet they had not hesitated to

charge an army of veteran troops and Indians which had captured Detroit and Michigan and had kept the American forces at bay for over a year. And they had beaten them with the use of about half their own numbers, the rest being ready and willing but not needed. The campaign affords a striking example of what can be done with a militia force when inspired by patriotism and commanded by able leaders. In General Harrison's report to the Secretary of War he praised highly the Kentucky volunteers and named their officers as having done a splendid work in organizing and leading them. He also cited the mounted regiment of Colonel Johnson as showing the bravery and firmness of veteran soldiers. Finally he had this to say about Governor Shelby:

In communicating to the President through you, sir, my opinion of the conduct of the officers who served under by-command I am at a loss how to mention that of Governor Shelby, being convinced that no eulogium of mine can reach his merits. The governor of an independent state, greatly my superior in years, in experience, and in military fame, he placed himself under my command, and was not more remarkable for his zeal and activity than for the promptitude and cheerfulness with which he obeyed my orders.

The actual losses in the battle among the Americans were about 25 killed and 45 wounded including Colonel Richard M. Johnson and a number of other officers out of a force of 2,500 men. The British losses were about 18 killed, 25 wounded and 600 captured out of 800 men. The Indians left 33 dead on the battlefield and a number were killed in the pursuit. Their total number in the battle may have been 1,000-1,200.

The army following the victory remained camped several days on the battlefield and then marched back to Detroit with their prisoners. From there the Kentucky volunteers went overland around Lake Erie to Sandusky, found their horses, and rode back to Kentucky to be discharged on November 4th just 94 days from the time they were mustered in. The mounted regiment was kept at Detroit a short time until the Indians

were dispersed. Then they returned to Kentucky without incident. The prisoners were kept in Kentucky prisons for a time until exchanged.

As a result of this successful campaign to defeat the Indians and free the Northwest from British rule the Congress of the United States passed a resolution providing that medals be presented to General Harrison and Governor Shelby along with the thanks of the nation. Some years later Governor Shelby, in recognition of his ability and achievements, was offered the post of Secretary of War in the President's cabinet. This position he refused because of his age.

The people of Kentucky had perfect confidence in him and had responded to his calls to come to the support of Harrison in his earlier battles. For the final campaign he it was who foresaw that special speed was necessary in order to get troops to the front in time to cooperate with the fleet. If he had not called for mounted men the campaign might have been prolonged until winter, which might have made a great difference in the outcome. Also he recognized the need for a large force to make such an invasion. The wastage of troops from 4,500 on embarkation at Sandusky to 2,500 at the Battle of the Thames illustrates this. Finally, his ability to amalgamate such a force of inexperienced men into an army, and to inspire and lead them on the field of battle while working in harmonious relations with other officers below and above him sets him apart as a man of extraordinary qualities, well worthy of all the praise that can be given him.

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HISTORICAL NEWS
AND NOTES

COVER PICTURE

ACCORDING to Fitch's *Old Grand Rapids*, "This sketch was made in 1831 by one of the Baptist missionaries. You are on the old Indian Trail leading down to Louis Campau's Trading Post, the three log cabins at the right. The Baptist Mission buildings show across the river, and Chief Noonday's hut at the left."

If you were looking at this site today from the viewpoint of the maker of the sketch, you would be standing in front of Herpolsheimer's on Monroe Street, looking towards the Pantlind Hotel.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON HISTORY

(From an Address Before the Maryland Historical Society,
Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1945)

HISTORY, of course, does not actually repeat itself. Unfortunately, certain people do, however, repeat history in its less happy chapters. The pages of history remain open for all to read. They stand as an eternal warning against the tragic disasters of the past. Before the world, even greater disasters may be waiting for those who will not read the record of time.

Happily, however, thoughtful people, who appreciate the real importance of history, have worked long and hard to preserve the precious heritages of the past. These act as living milestones to guide us and help avoid the mistakes of the former generations. Of course, every generation must meet new problems in light of new developments, but surely they must profit by the experience of the past.

Science informs us that the preservation of experience is one of the basic differences between rational human beings and animals. The former should profit by the history of their race, tragic though it may be, while the latter must learn anew, the hard way, with each new generation.

As rational human beings there surely can be little of more importance than that of preserving the precious heritage of the past. This is the one secure record which will help us find our way into the difficult future. All available records seem to indicate that the future will be what we Americans make it.

America is confronted today with the greatest problem in its long history. In colonial days we struggled for survival. At the present we are charged with the grave responsibility of leading the entire world to a sound order, an order which will guide suffering humanity to the haven long sought, the haven which the colonials of Calvert's day thought they would find along the shores of the Chesapeake.

At no time in the entire history of the world is there a greater call for tolerance. The fires of bigotry and hatred have been fanned for years by the enemies of democracy. The poison of intolerance has again been injected into the social blood stream of America. There is no lasting cure except that found in the impartial records of history. Only dispassionate and accurate information can lead mankind back to the road to reason.

When enemy agents are working overtime to confuse the issues and to deny the facts of democratic vitality, the important service of historical societies can hardly be overestimated. For decades millions of people have been misled by the propaganda of our enemies. They hate tolerant people. There remains only one cure for the deadly disease suffered by these people. It is the cold light of sound reason. The diatribe of demagogues cannot withstand the impartial scrutiny of students of history.

Your contributions of the past century to help Americans retain a proper perspective are of lasting value. We as a nation have made many mistakes which could have been avoided if we had the adult wisdom obtained only by hard experience, a common synonym for history.

It is obvious that we should not expect all Americans to profit from the experience of the past. It is the rare individ-

ual indeed who has the intellectual fortitude to rise above personal experiences. That is where the historical societies of the entire world may make contributions, which cannot be measured by material standards. Ultimately, if we do not profit by the past, we are doomed to repeat mistakes in the future.

MEMORIALS—TOMORROW

ALMOST every community today is giving consideration to the construction of memorials to their sons and daughters in World War II. Professional journals, popular magazines and newspapers are devoting space to the subject of memorials. Architects, artists, civic planners and government officials are trying to guide the people toward utilitarian and esthetic memorials. America has an opportunity to commemorate the contributions of its servicemen in the present struggle usefully as well as beautifully. This is a challenge.

Those who plan memorials today are often faced with the traditionalists, who think in terms of monuments, or glorified tombstones and plaques. Michigan and other states are studded with commonplace or uninteresting monuments, often poorly located, which have appeared after each war. We recall the numerous examples of representations of Civil War soldiers standing on ugly bases, bronze doughboys in crouched positions with bayonets fixed. These occupy important spots in town squares, court house lawns, or other prominent but unesthetic settings.

Past mistakes are certainly unkind reminders. They do alert us, however, to a consideration of values in planning future memorials. Intrinsic value, good design and utilitarian purpose can be combined to build a memorial that will live. If monuments, statues and other similar memorials are erected, it is of the utmost importance that they be well designed and executed, that they be constructed for permanence and that they be located on advantageous sites. A well designed monu-

ment, built of poor materials, can become a liability to a community within a generation. The setting of any monument is, likewise, an important factor in its esthetic contribution. The statue or monument of artistic merit may be fitted into a memorial project to add cultural and esthetic values.

It is further suggested that we build memorials in accordance with the standards of the time. While the famous Washington shaft is admirable for its simplicity of design and its setting, monuments of this nature are no longer considered the ideal memorial. Today we are not interested so much in memorializing the dead with piles of stone or curiosity-arousing shafts. We seek rather to perpetuate the memory of events and deeds through memorials that are of definite social benefit.

Among the many suggestions for the memorials of tomorrow are parks, playgrounds and forest areas, which offer recreational and conservational values; museums, libraries and auditoriums, which promise definite educational and cultural services; and other public buildings which contribute to the welfare of the community.

The people of Michigan will soon be erecting memorials to the heroes of this war. Their efforts must be guided by planning and building specialists. The memorials of tomorrow must be true symbols of appreciation of our time. They must be of general social benefit, of artistic design and strong construction.—Adapted from *Museum Echoes* (The Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society) and the *Ohio Monument Builder*.

ANTHONY WAYNE

(From the *Congressional Record*, January 3, 1945; an article by Harry Emerson Wildes, of Valley Forge, Pa., included in extension of remarks made by Hon. J. Roland Kinzer in the House of Representatives).

TWO hundred years ago this month, on New Year's Day 1745, Anthony Wayne, one of Pennsylvania's greatest sons and one of the Nation's topmost military heroes, was born at Waynesborough, near Paoli, in Chester County, Pa.

It is very fitting that this Congress mark the anniversary. Wayne, who with George Gordon Meade, the victor at Gettysburg, stands in the forefront as a soldier, served his Nation well. As warrior and as statesman, as planter and as businessman, as man of letters and as surveyor, he was one of those many-sided geniuses who built America.

He is best known, of course, as a soldier. During the Revolutionary War Anthony Wayne was Washington's chief reliance in time of stress. Washington so relied upon him that Wayne became what would be called today a trouble-shooter, an officer who was summoned in emergencies to bring order out of chaos, to restore discipline where other men had failed, to perform achievements too great for other men to do.

Thus it was Wayne who rushed to West Point to save that stronghold after Benedict Arnold had almost betrayed it to the enemy, and it was Wayne who rushed to Lafayette's rescue when that able young general was in distress at Green Springs, in Virginia. It was Anthony Wayne who held back the invaders from Ticonderoga in the early stages of the war, nor was it any fault of his that after his departure from that citadel the fort fell to alien hands. By that time Wayne had withdrawn to aid his commander in chief in the Jerseys. It was Anthony Wayne who held back Guristersijo when that valiant Creek Indian seemed likely to overrun the Georgia frontier settlements. At Brandywine it was Wayne's brilliance that made possible an orderly and safe withdrawal after Howe and Cornwallis had threatened catastrophe by their pincers movement; at Germantown and, again, at Monmouth, it was Wayne who won the laurels.

Wherever the battle was thickest, there was Anthony Wayne, fighting boldly and with inspiration. Because of his impetuosity he has been dubbed, mistakenly, "Mad Anthony", but Wayne was never reckless nor incautious. In every battle and in each campaign he laid his plans with care; always he insured the safety of his men by taking pains to see that their supplies were ample and that they ran no unnecessary danger.

True, he was surprised at Paoli, but there his hands were tied by the necessity of following his general's instructions to lie hidden in the wilderness; he could not dispatch the necessary scouts who could have warned him of the enemy's approach.

Wayne was never properly "Mad Anthony"; that nickname was thrust upon him by an eccentric private soldier nicknamed by some the "Commodore" and by others "Jemmy the Rover." This fellow, a Chester County neighbor, had been a chronic deserter whose roving temperament had not been curbed by guardhouse or by other punishment. Relying upon Wayne's friendship, Jemmy broke all the rules of discipline.

When, in 1781, "Jemmy the Rover" misbehaved in some minor matter and found himself in a civilian jail, he sent a messenger to Wayne to ask for a release. Wayne, knowing nothing of the circumstances and having no authority to interfere with civilian affairs, refused to intervene. When the envoy returned with the news of Wayne's disinclination, Jemmy could not believe his ears. That Wayne, his protector and his friend, had washed his hands of Jemmy was incredible.

"Anthony is mad," Jemmy the Rover muttered. "He must be mad, or he would get me out. Mad Anthony, that's what he is. Mad Anthony Wayne."

The title stuck. No officer employed it, but soldiers in the ranks, carried away by its rhythm and its euphony, used it as a nickname. The disappointed mumblings of a half-crazed soldier became a *nom de guerre*.

Years later Washington Irving, wholly misunderstanding the circumstances, jumped to the false conclusion that "Mad Anthony" was so-called because of rashness, recklessness, and unbridled daring; by so doing he not only smirched Wayne's military reputation as a cautious, careful strategist who never took unnecessary chances, but in addition gave him a stigma of mental unbalance which many readers uncritically accepted. The hasty sobriquet, bestowed carelessly by an eccentric private, long detracted from a full recognition of Anthony Wayne's military genius.

But that was only part of the ill luck that dogged Wayne's whole career. For the greater part of the Revolutionary period he was denied the promotion that everyone knew to be his due because, under the quota systems then employed, Pennsylvania already had her share of major generals and there was no vacancy to which he could be named. Not until after his service at Ticonderoga did he win his brigadiership. He did not gain a major generalcy until after the war was won—and then only by brevet, which gave him the rank, to be sure, but which denied him his proper pay.

It is a strange commentary upon the ways of democracy that Anthony Wayne, master tactician of Stony Point and Fallen Timbers, failed to reap his proper rewards. Partially of course, that may be attributed to his withdrawal from Pennsylvania to become a rice planter near Savannah; more likely, it is due to the fact that Wayne, as a Federalist and as a staunch opponent of the radicalism that took hold of Pennsylvania after the Revolution, faced powerful political opposition. It is not necessary to rake up old political grievances today—especially as time has shown that Wayne's insistence upon fair play and justice was wholly justified—but the partisan feelings of the period worked as ill upon him as upon his old commander, General Washington.

Then, too, he suffered because his son, Isaac Wayne, later Federalist candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, shrank from advertising his father's services. Isaac Wayne withheld from the public many of the details of Anthony Wayne's contribution to social development. Thus, not until the publication in 1941 of a new biography of Anthony Wayne, the first full-length biography to include all the available material concerning Wayne's private life and his Georgia plantation career, was the man really seen as a well-rounded personality.

Credit for this achievement belongs to William Wayne, descendant of the general, who then for the first time opened his treasure chest of Anthony Wayne's personal letters, so that his ancestor might receive his proper due. William Wayne

still lives at the old Waynesborough mansion built in 1724 and now a shrine which Chester County historians frequently visit to renew their pledges of loyalty to the ideals for which Anthony Wayne always strove.

Those ideals are true Americanism. Wayne believed in liberty, in justice, and in humanity; he stood for the right of each man to develop his talents to the full without interference so long as there was no conflict with the equal rights of others. Wayne worked for the future of America; himself a Revolutionary soldier who had spanned more territory in his fighting than any other officer in the war, not even excluding George Washington, he knew the Nation from what he called the "snows of Canada" to the regions he described as "the burning sands of Florida", and from the seaboard to the wilderness of the Indian country on the West. He had the vision of an empire and he labored to make that vision into fact.

Chester County, Wayne's homeland, is very proud indeed of Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, the trouble shooter of the Revolution. It admires him because of his achievements; even more, it admires the man because always, in every campaign that he waged, his men loved him devotedly. At Morristown in 1781 and again at York, the Pennsylvania line murmured and revolted but they never lost their confidence in Wayne; when he rushed from his quarters to inquire their grievances, they rallied to his support and they appointed him, their general, to represent them in their suit against the politicians who betrayed them. Common soldiers knew that Wayne always labored in their interests, that he argued and worked to find them food and clothing, to secure them proper pay; subalterns worshipped him because he struggled hard to win promotion for them and to give them opportunity to prove their worth. His fellow generals loved him for his friendliness and for his sociability, for his willingness to work with them for the common welfare and for his tireless devotion.

His example is vivid and alive today. In these hours of tribulation, when the fate of the world again stands at stake,

the life of Anthony Wayne shines as a brilliant guide to the Nation. If it is true that liberty can only be preserved by the continuing sacrifice of personal comfort to the greater good, then the example of Anthony Wayne serves today as it served in the dark days of Valley Forge, to remind the people that America cannot fall and that men like Anthony Wayne typify the United States of America at its most glorious best.

Anthony Wayne is 200 years old this month, and though he died, while yet in his prime, at 51, nevertheless he still lives. So long as men live and labor for the Nation, so long as ideals reign supreme and the United States remains great, his name will stand high among our heroes. Chester County counts herself proud to have given the world a giant such as Wayne.

(Preparations are being made for the sesqui-centennial celebration (1946) of Anthony Wayne's coming to Michigan and the raising of the Stars and Stripes for the first time on Michigan soil.—Ed.)

NOTES FROM THE STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY
NEWS PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY (WASHINGTON,
D. C.).

Have You Read?

"Getting the Most Out of Local History," by Edward P. Alexander. *Michigan History Magazine*, January-March. Address given at the annual banquet of the State Historical Society of Michigan, at Dearborn, September 22, 1944. Discussion of the practical problems of historical societies, under nine headings.

"Why Study Local History," editorial (by Edward P. Alexander). *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, December, 1944.

"On Writing Local History," by Paul M. Angle. *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, December, 1944. A review of Donald Dean Parker's *Local History*, with particular reference to materials available in Illinois.

"Regional and Local History in the Teaching of American History," by Paul M. Angle. Teacher's Section of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for September, 1944

"A Collector Goes to the Race Track Bookishly Inclined," by Emmet Field Horine. *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, October, 1944. An interesting story of old papers dealing with medical history, found in a house at the Churchill Downs Race Track.

"Are You Writing a Business History," by N. S. B. Gras. *Bulletin of the Business Historical Society*, October, 1944. A full discussion of numerous phrases of the subject—should be read by all students of the field.

"Reflections on Local History in 1881." *Summit County (Ohio) Historical Bulletin*, December, 1944.

"Objectives for the Agricultural History Society during its Second Twenty-Five Years," by Edward E. Edwards. *Agricultural History*, October, 1944. A full outline of the field, including subjects for investigation (under seventeen general headings), the sources, research aids, publication needs, and museums.

The September, 1944, issue of the *Georgia Historical Quarterly*, devoted to the tenth anniversary of the Savannah Historical Research Association. Of particular interest to readers of the *News* is the paper by Walter Charlton Hartridge on "The Savannah Historical Research Association: Its Aims and Accomplishments."

The October, 1944, issue of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, the William Penn Number, with articles and a document about Penn's ideas on religious liberty, race relations, international relations, and city planning.

The January, 1945, issue of *The Historical Review of Berks County*, devoted in large part to the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Historical Society of Berks County (Reading, Pa.). Articles include one by George M. Jones on the presidents and pioneers of the society, "An Evaluation of the Society's Collec-

tions" by Mary Dives Impink, and twin accounts of the society's library and its publications by George E. Pettengill.

"The Farmers' Museum," by Janet R. MacFarlane. *The Museum News*, October 15, 1944. A description of the enterprise conducted by the New York State Historical Association, at Copperstown.

"The Picture Collection of Look Magazine," by W. J. Burke. *Special Libraries*, December, 1944. Useful for all with a large group of pictures to be filed and used.

"The Church College of the Old South," by Albea Bodbold. Duke University Press, Durham, N. C., \$3.00.

"Old Dutch Houses of Brooklyn, N. Y.," by Maud Esther Dilliard, assisted by Edna Huntington. Miss Dilliard, 407 Washington Ave., Brooklyn 5, \$3.00.

"Tecumseh: His Career, The Man, His Chillicothe Portrait," by Lloyd Emerson Siberell. Ross County Historical Society, Chillicothe, Ohio, \$1.00.

Here and There

High school students are being urged to write historical articles on their respective communities, according to a plan inaugurated by the Southern Illinois Historical Society. The Society seeks to accomplish this aim by asking high school history teachers to encourage their students in the writing of such papers. It is the belief that much local history which might otherwise be lost will be recorded by the young men and women.

The Texas State Historical Association, Austin, announces the Louis Wiltz Kemp essay contest in Texas history, established by Hon. Harry Pennington, of San Antonio. The contest is open to all Texas college students (undergraduate), and the papers are to be on some phase of Texas history (political, economic, industrial, constitutional, legal, religious, military, or biographical).

Howard H. Peckham, former curator of manuscripts at the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan,

has been appointed Director of the Indiana State Historical Bureau to succeed the late Dr. Christopher B. Coleman.

David I. Mead, president of the Westchester County (New York) Historical Society, has been appointed County Historian of his region.

The University of Florida has announced the establishment of the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History. Its foundation is the collection of Floridiana brought together during the past forty years by Philip Keyes Yonge and his son, Julien C. Yonge, of Pensacola. This collection, the most comprehensive and valuable in the State, comprising rare books, maps, manuscripts, newspaper files of the last century, documents, and other records, all relating to Florida, has been presented to the University by Julien Yonge as a memorial to his father, who for more than two decades was chairman of the Board of Control of the Institutions of Higher Learning of Florida.

Recently discovered in an old trunk in the attic of the Seward mansion in Auburn, New York, a collection of eighty letters from Thurlow Weed, nineteenth century American political leader, to William Henry Seward, Secretary of State under President Lincoln, has been turned over to the University of Rochester. The find is considered one of the most important of its kind in some years, throwing new light on one of the most significant periods of American history, from 1848 to 1868. So far as can be learned, the letters have never been published nor used by any biographer. They will be added to the large collection of Thurlow Weed papers deposited with the University by Weed's great-granddaughters.

The Bibliographical Society of America announces a program for the publication of a series of Bibliographies of American Imprints. This series will present completely new studies of regional printing in the United States, based on the immense resources of field notes collected by the American Imprints Inventory under the advisory direction of the late Dr. Douglas C. McMurtie. The first volume of the series will be "Arkansas Imprints, 1821-1876."

Charles J. Milton, acting director of museums at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, recently published a book, "Landmarks of Old Wheeling." It is a pictorial record of post-Colonial Wheeling, with one-hundred plates of early plantations, town houses, churches, public buildings, taverns, bridges, early industries, etc.

Frank S. Farquhar has completed a "History of Livingston, California." It will be printed in weekly instalments in the local newspaper, and from the same type will be printed in book form for sale to the public.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, California, in January adopted a resolution to initiate a program for the renaming of the various highways along the approximate alignment of a pioneer route from Independence, Missouri, west to El Monte, California, as the Santa Fe Trail. The cooperation of all interested persons and communities is requested, and advice is wanted as to the particular route most appropriate for this purpose.

D. D. T., the sensational insecticide, which is credited with checking a typhus epidemic in Italy, appears to have no end of uses. An entomology professor at Massachusetts State College has reported that, using D. D. T., he was able to save from destruction by moths a famous stagecoach owned by the Amherst Historical Society. When the scientist was called in, the moths had settled down to feed off the plush and velvet upholstery.

INDIANA

INDIANA Historical Bureau announces "new publication policies and plans," among them "a state historical almanac, illustrated leaflets on Indiana history for use by school children, an outline of Indiana history for use by fourth-grade teachers, a guide for organizing local historical societies, and a pamphlet for new citizens which would help orientate them to Indiana and explain the American form of government."

These projects, it is stated (in April issue, *Indiana History Bulletin*), are being studied in co-operation with other departments of the state government. *Indiana History Bulletin* will now go free to members of the county historical societies, with a view to increasing membership in the county societies, provided the societies desire to participate in such a plan. The Bureau, it is announced, regards itself as an educational agency of the state government in the field of history, and intends to produce some historical literature designed especially for the public, while continuing its program of printing government archives and historical manuscripts that are useful primarily to scholars.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE PROGRAM of the annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Michigan to be given at Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, October 19 and 20, is shaping up somewhat as follows:

All events will be on Grand Rapids time (E.S.T.) Members and guests will register from 9 to 11 a. m. Friday morning. Trustees will hold their annual business meeting at 10:30 a. m. At 11:30 a. m. there will be a general session of members and delegates for the election of Trustees.

Luncheon will be at 12:30 p. m., and a brief program will follow, at which Mr. Ralph F. Windoes, chairman of the committee on local arrangements will preside. Hon. George Welsh, Mayor of Grand Rapids will extend welcome and President John P. Schuch will respond for the Society. Representatives of county and other local societies will report briefly. Mr. Hans Berg of Grand Rapids will describe his unique wood carvings of Michigan history which will be unveiled on this occasion.

At 2:30 p. m. President Schuch will take the presiding officer's chair at a general meeting of the Society for addresses and general discussions.

At 5 p. m. the new Trustees will meet for election of officers for 1945-46.

Dinner will be at 6:30 p. m. open to all who are interested. Mr. Frank M. Sparks will preside at the banquet meeting, which will be addressed by Dr. Anthony Pound of New York, former State Historian of the State of New York and author and lecturer on historical subjects. Mr. Pound will speak on a subject of special interest to Michigan people.

Saturday will be given over to a program of sight-seeing and visits to places of historical interest. One feature will be a "color tour" to the Newaygo County home of Mr. Hans Berg to see his famous collections of history and art. The Saturday program will be under direction of Mr. Ralph Windoes and his committee on local arrangements. The tour will be personally supervised by Mr. Berg.

MARQUETTE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PROF. L. A. CHASE reports that the Marquette County Historical Society has acquired a collection of the annual reports of the Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Company covering the years 1930-1943. (See this issue of the Magazine for the history of this oldest and most famous of copper mines.)

The Society is also constantly adding to its collection of books bearing upon Upper Peninsula history, according to Mr. Chase.

The Morrison Audit Company, of which State Auditor-General John Morrison is the head, now occupies a suite of rooms in the Marquette County Society's building at 213 N. Front St., Marquette, the rental of which space together with that occupied by the Munising Wood Products Company provides the Society with a regular source of income for its activities, Mr. Chase says.

Since Prof. Chase retired from teaching at Northern Michigan College, he and Mrs. Chase have been staying in Florida,

returning to their northern home in Marquette to spend the summer. They have recently bought a home in Lansing and will live now in Michigan's capital city where Prof. Chase plans to continue his historical research and writing.

HONOR PERE MARQUETTE

APPROPRIATE to the observance of the 270th anniversary of the death near Ludington May 18, 1675, of Pere Jacques Marquette, famed explorer of the Mississippi River and missionary to the Indians, the Mason County Historical Society devoted its May program to Fr. Marquette.

Mr. C. Lawrence Lind, permanent program chairman of the Society, read the beautiful Pere Marquette narrative written by the Rt. Rev. Robert Nelson Spencer, D.D., bishop of the Episcopal diocese of West Missouri.

Mr. Lind prefaced reading of the narrative by outlining the various steps taken to prove that Fr. Marquette died there. He told how Jesuits from Marquette University came to Ludington a number of years ago, examined the topography and questioned early settlers and local Marquette authorities. Considerable research was conducted both by Marquette University historians and Mason County students of the life of Marquette until the State of Michigan accepted the Buttersville Mound as the authentic site and converted it into a state park. (See article by Agnes E. MacLaren, "Mark My Grave With a Cross," in the Spring issue of the Magazine for 1940.)

The Pere Marquette Memorial Association joined with the Society on this occasion in the annual pilgrimage to the Mound in Buttersville. For the first time, Girl Scouts accompanied them, being members of Troop 3 of St. Simon's Church, with their leader, Mrs. E. T. Mossman, and of Troop 7 of Lake View school, with their leader, Miss Evelyn Carlson. A wreath of flowers was placed on the cross which marks the historically exact site of Fr. Marquette's burial place.

Later, in July, boxes of blessed sand from the Buttersville Mound were sent to Governor Harry F. Kelly for distribution among those attending the Governors' Conference at Mackinac Island, the boxes being accompanied by copies of the Marquette Pageant narrative. Copies of this narrative may be obtained by addressing the Pere Marquette Memorial Association, Ludington, Michigan, so long as the edition lasts.

HISTORICAL ESSAY CONTEST

A HIGHLY commendable project in local history is described by Mrs. G. Allen McKaig in the May *Bulletin* of the Detroit Historical Society. She writes:

For the purpose of developing interest in the history of Detroit, the Detroit Historical Society, with the cooperation of the Social Science Department of the Detroit Public Schools, conducted an oratory-essay contest, the contestants consisting of pupils from the seventh and eighth grades. The general topic was: "What Interests Me Most in the History of Detroit?" Over 11,250 pupils entered the contest.

On March 23 individual contests took place. The city had been divided into eighteen districts, nine on the east and nine on the west side. In each of these districts there were seven to nine contestants. From these contestants, the best spoken essay was selected, and on April 6, the second stage of the contest was held with eighteen being chosen. On Friday, April 13, the third stage took place with nine from each side of the city competing for the selection of the three best essays from Detroit's east and west sides. The final contest was held on April 20 at the Rackham Memorial Auditorium when almost 700 persons gathered to hear the winners. The late Dr. Warren E. Bow was the chairman of the evening. Mr. George W. Stark, President of the Society, welcomed the guests and presented the high awards which were war bonds donated by members of the Detroit Historical Society. Mr. C. C. Barnes, Divisional Director, Department of Social Studies, Detroit

Public Schools, presented books, which had been donated by the Crowley, Milner and Company, to the 120 individual school winners. The judges were Mrs. Agnes N. McDonald, Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs, Judge John V. Brennan, and Mr. J. I. Bosco of Miller School. Instrumental music was supplied by the Music Department, Detroit Public Schools.

The Detroit Public Library was very cooperative, offering a display of their books on Detroit previous to and during the contest. Members of the library staff reported a very keen interest on the part of the children and parents.

The winners in the contest were: Phyllis Strong, first prize, \$100 war bond, whose subject was "Statues and Markers in Detroit"; Robert Stoll, second prize, \$75 war bond, "The Automotive Industry"; Carl Shelling, third prize, \$50 war bond, "The Detroit Police Department"; and the last three, Clara Mae Ferguson, "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," Doris Hall, "Cadillac," and Jerry Levin, "Henry Ford," \$25 war bond each.

(The essays winning first and second prizes are printed in this issue of the *Bulletin*.—Ed.)

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN CLUB OF DETROIT

THE North American Indian Club was organized in 1940 to establish a social center for the American Indians, regardless of tribe, religion or former residence. Indians of one quarter Indian blood or more, are eligible for membership. Wives and husbands not of Indian blood may be associate members.

The club was started with a charter membership of seventeen Indians, representing Chippewa, Ottawa, Oneida, Pueblo, Sioux, Mohawk, Cayuga, Delaware and Sauk tribes. Today the membership of 200 is composed of twenty-five tribes, coming from various parts of the United States and Canada. Out of this membership the club boasts of a service record of forty members, of whom the majority are voluntary enlistments. Four of the past presidents are overseas.

The present board consists of:

President: Mrs. Lester T. Snyder, (Mohawk)

Vice President: Mrs. Boyd Kiser, (Oneida)

Secretary: Mrs. Clarence Aikens, (Delaware)

Treasurer: Mrs. Robert Tobias, (Delaware)

Board Members: Ben King, (Mohawk), Mrs. David McCoy,
(Sauk), Chris Wabinaw, (Chippewa).

The Central Y. W. C. A. has been generous in allowing the use of club rooms every first and third Sunday of each month for the club to hold its meetings.

All North American Indians living in the metropolitan area and surrounding district wishing to contact other Indians, find the club a good place to spend a pleasant social evening among other Indian friends. The club has always donated generously to all worthwhile projects such as the Red Cross, War Fund, etc. Boxes have been sent to all members in the service.

Each fall the club holds an anniversary dinner and dance for its members and friends. In February 1945 the first all-Indian Bazaar was held, and proved very successful. Many beautiful pieces of Indian handicraft were made by members and sold. Representatives of several of the tribes gave a brief program showing the use of the Indian blanket and cradle board and also demonstrated the different dances. Songs were sung in tribal languages.

The club has always welcomed white visitors, and I am sure that the many visitors who attended, go away with a better understanding of the American Indian.

—Alice Snyder.

(From the May issue of *The Totem Pole*, Newell E. Collins, Editor, Algonac, Michigan.)

HOW SPARTANS WERE NAMED

(By George Alderton, State Journal Sports Editor. The following note appeared in the July issue of **The Record**, Michigan State College publication, and is used here by permission of Mr. Alderton and Mr. Lloyd Geil, Editor of **The Record**.)

THIS is the story of how Michigan State college athletic teams came to have the name of Spartans.

I happen to know the origin of the name, for I had a part in choosing it and, so far as I know, was the first to put it into print. . . .

As many know, for the greater part of its existence the college bore the name of Michigan Agricultural College. Its teams were known, and told and sung about in campus song and story, as the Aggies. With the curriculum broadening, the name was changed to Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, on May 13, 1925. It became evident that the name Aggies was outgrown.

Some months later a campus committee sponsored a contest and offered a \$10 cash prize for a nickname which the committee would choose. The name of "Michigan Staters" was the prize winning selection. If a working newspaperman had been a member of the body I feel sure he would have raised strenuous objection to that name. It did not lend itself to headline writing, a very necessary quality, and neither did it offer variety to a sports writer yearning for a synonymous symbol.

Excellent as the choice may have been in the opinion of a sincere committee, the prize winning name never saw the light of day in print beyond the actual announcement.

Some time after this, I determined to make another effort in bestowing a nickname. Dale Stafford, now assistant managing editor of the Detroit Free Press, was at the time with the Lansing Capital News which later discontinued publication. Dale, a former Lansing high school track athlete, fell in with the suggestion that maybe we could find a suitable name. We went to the college publications department and asked Jimmy Hasselman, who was then head of the department, to let us

inspect the names submitted. Jim was sympathetic because he always had the viewpoint of a working newspaperman.

There was the usual assortment of Bears, Wildcats, Tigers, Panthers, etc., but we sought something at least original. Finally we settled on Spartans. It was the name entered in the contest by Perry J. Fremont, then the catcher on the baseball team, and now a first string player in Uncle Sam's internal revenue department office at Detroit. Years later when we had him as a guest of ours in the Briggs stadium press box at the 1940 world series, I told him of the incident. He had forgotten all about offering the name.

I personally felt that the name should be made to originate outside the immediate circle of the college. The baseball team was about to leave for a southern trip and it presented such an opportunity for introduction.

On April 2, 1926, in a special dispatch from Fort Benning, Ga., detailing the account of the baseball game State played with the Fort Benning officers' team, the new nickname was first used. I rewrote the "lead" of the story in order to weld the name into it and then waited the results.

The first paragraph of the account, copied from The State Journal files of April 2, 1926, reads as follows:

"(Special to The State Journal)

"FORT BENNING, Ga., April 2—The Michigan State college baseball team today waved menacing bats at the Fort Benning Infantry Officers team as it prepared to get revenge for a 7-to-5 defeat suffered in the opening game here yesterday. THE SPARTONS FROM THE NORTH (the caps are ours for emphasis sake) were forced to bow yesterday although they actually outhit Uncle Sam's boys, 12 to 10."

Well, that was it. Note the incorrect spelling of the word. My carelessness. Again the next day we used the new nickname, sparingly at first, and spelled it with the "o." It was our late friend Jim Killoran, as I remember, who pointed out

the error. Jim was a daily visitor in the office and helped us often, as he did a great many people, both in and out of sports.

On the third occasion, April 5, it became correctly SPARTANS. No student alumnus, or official had called up the editor to complain about our audacity in giving the old school a new name, so we ventured into the headlines with it. The "deck" of the heading read "Kobsmen show midseason form in downing Mercer U.; Don Haskins raps out three of the Spartans' bingles; Fremont injured."

Happily for the experiment, the name took. It began appearing in other newspapers and when the student publications used it, that clinched it.

The Spartan was 19 years old last April 2. We paced the floor when he was born at Fort Benning, Ga.

MUSEUM

ACTIVITIES at the State Historical Museum thus far during the year have been varied and interesting. Meetings were held by several Lansing groups and were addressed by members of the Museum staff. Director Sherman talked to the D.A.R. and to the Women's Historical Club and served as guide through the Museum. Mrs. Winifred Goble addressed the University of Michigan Alumnae, the Social Study Club, and the Women's Society of the People's Church, East Lansing. Mrs. John Wendell Bird, author of a book for young girls, *Granite Harbor*, discussed for University of Michigan Alumnae her background experiences for this novel. Several Boy Scout and Girl Scout groups held their meetings at the Museum, guided by Director Sherman through the collections. College classes from M.S.C. and from the schools of Lansing, East Lansing and neighboring villages came to study the exhibits as a part of class assignments. Schools from greater distances were unavoidably hampered by war conditions of transportation.

Of special interest have been the exhibits in the "case of the month." These exhibits have grown continuously in popularity. They include, to August 1, 1945:

1. Items from State Representative John P. Schuch's collection, Saginaw—early American, Oriental, African and French materials.
2. Antique button collection loaned by Mrs. Louise MacDonald, Moorepark, St. Joseph County.
3. A unique gun collection loaned by Osmand Tower Dean, a 13 year old Lansing boy.
4. State Police Exhibit of murder guns and other lethal weapons, and items illustrating various branches of crime detection.
5. Antique dolls—more than 100—loaned by the Misses Betty and Doris Frank, East Lansing.
6. An assortment of Jap souvenirs from Saipan loaned by Sgt. Joemax Smith of Lansing.
7. Wedgwood China from the Museum Collection of the Home China Store, Lansing—Mrs. Goble and Mr. Sherman.
8. Collections of old-fashioned fans, loaned by Mr. Richard C. Young of Grand Rapids.
9. Valentine collection—more than 100 old-time items, shown in February, from the collection of Mr. Andrew Ness of Battle Creek.
10. Tea-pot and tea-urn collection—some 65 items from the State Museum's own exhibits.
11. A collection of New Guinea souvenirs loaned by Lieut. Wesley J. Strevel of Lansing.

Over 600 items have been listed as gifts to the Museum during the year. The list of donors follows, arranged in the order in which their gifts were made:

Mrs. F. D. Fitzgerald, Grand Ledge; Mrs. A. E. Sleeper, Bad Axe; U. S. Army, Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie; Mrs. A. J. Adams, Holly; City of Lansing; Ihling Bros. Co., Kalamazoo;

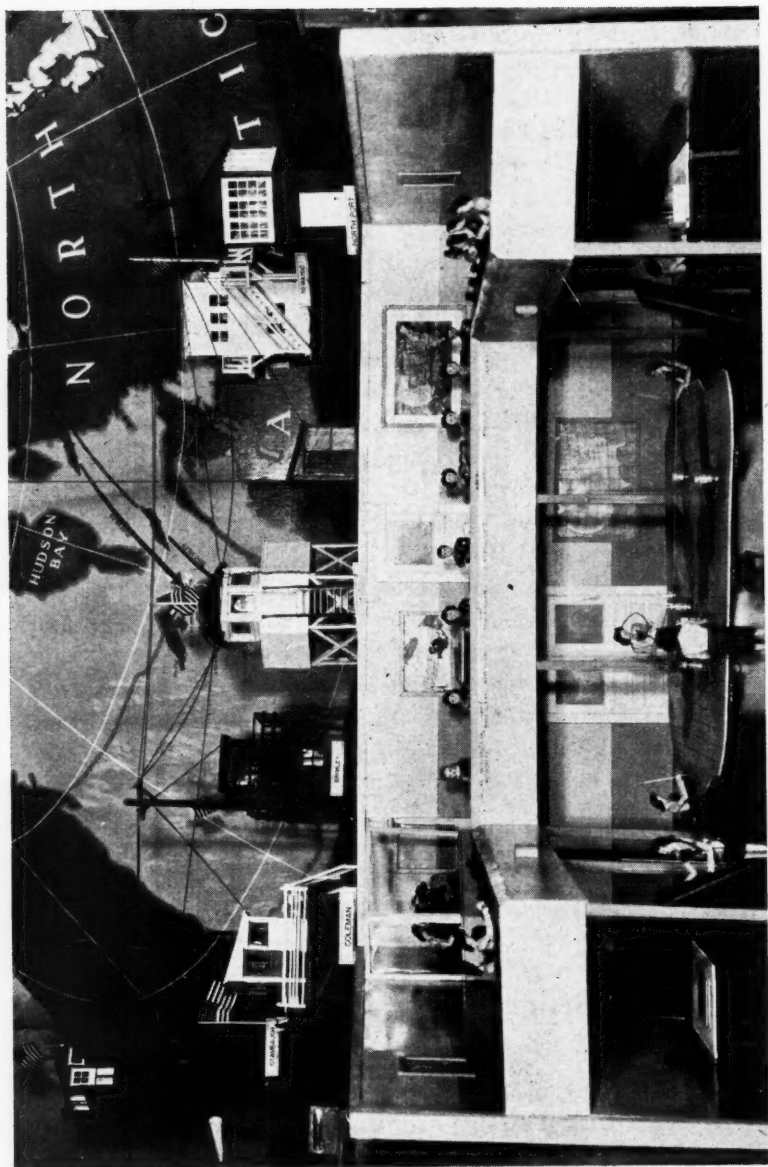
Adelaide L. Noetham, Okemos; Ethel M. Staubus, Lansing; Mrs. Andrew Ness, Battle Creek; E. R. Hunt, Lansing; Nan Lawler, Lansing; Miss Julia Doyle, Albion; Mrs. C. Lee Yates, Ionia; Mrs. Ingalls, Leslie; Mich. State Library, Lansing; Mr. Pliny M. Lyman, Lansing; Alice V. Grant, Grand Rapids; H. R. Morehouse, Olivet; Mable Hyde Edwards Estate, Middletown, Conn.; Mrs. B. K. Bentley, Marshall; Miss B. E. Booth, Saginaw; Mrs. F. H. Taft, Lansing; Miss Lucy Burrell, Benton Harbor; Ellen Blach, Lansing; Mr. C. M. Webb, Lansing; Miss Florence Kimball, Marshall; Miss Helen Scott, Battle Creek; Mrs. B. B. Vreeland, Albion; Mrs. Bertel Cushman, Eaton Rapids; Mr. Joseph H. Collins, Corunna; Mrs. E. E. Lankton, Dewitt; Winifred McKee Goble, Marshall; A. W. Cord, Chicago; Miss Ida Hindman, Lansing; Fred Crosley, Lansing; Mrs. C. J. Wyman, Lansing; Mrs. J. A. Woodward, East Lansing; Corunna Post, Corunna; George F. Hanks, Lansing; Blanche Wolcott Hogan, Lansing; Mrs. Bray, Coldwater; Mr. Holland, Lansing; Mrs. Theo. Foster, Lansing.

The Michigan press has been helpful—both newspapers and periodicals—in enabling the Museum to serve a larger portion of the public. The Lansing and Detroit papers alone during the year have given the Museum 678 column inches. Other publicity has appeared in *Hobbies* magazine, *Michigan Education Journal* and various school papers, tourist guide books, and historical magazines.

Illustrating the newspaper publicity is the following story which appeared in the *State Journal* (Lansing) for May 20, written by Gwen Matthews, State Journal special writer, under the caption,

MUSEUM EXHIBIT TELLS DRAMATIC STORY OF MICHIGAN'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE:

A dramatic story of Michigan's first line of civilian defense—the aircraft warning service—that had to wait until V-E Day to be told is depicted by an exhibit in the Governor's room at the State Historical museum, Washington avenue and Genesee



MODEL OF AIRCRAFT CONTROL ROOM, SAULT STE. MARIE

street. The display reveals the extensive preparations undertaken to protect the state against enemy air attack and the indispensable role played in the scheme by 30,000 civilian volunteer airplane spotters of northern Michigan and the upper peninsula.

Scale models of the various types of airplane observation posts built throughout northern Michigan as well as the air defense control room at Sault Ste. Marie (nerve center of the state's air defense are contained in the exhibit. A map in the background offers conclusive evidence that Michigan's claimed vulnerability to enemy air attack was no fantasy created to shake public complacency but far too real.

The miniature scene was presented to the state through Capt. Lewis B. Maier, army air corps, who has charge of the central air defense setup and directed construction of the models. It was brought to Lansing from Sault Ste. Marie, by C. J. Sherman, museum director, and will remain on view for one month. At the end of that period objects will be stored to await larger and more suitable show space, eventually to become a permanent museum exhibit.*

Purpose of the showing, Sherman said, is not only to demonstrate the efficiency of the central air defense arrangement, but to honor the 30,000 men and women who freely and willingly subordinated their personal interests to defense of the home-front. Their service merits even greater praise, Sherman pointed out, when it is known that these volunteers realized their own small communities were not looked upon as important by the enemy and, therefore, not liable to be bombed, but nevertheless, gave their time to protect the state's southern industrial centers.

Just how vital to the country's network of defense were these observation posts is disclosed by inspection of the display map. From this it can be seen that Detroit was more open to enemy air attack than New York city. Distance by air between the Norwegian coast and Detroit is 3,660 miles, less than to New York City. Or the enemy could have come by way of the

Aleutians had the Japs gained control. Also, it was considered highly possible by authorities that enemy planes could drop sumarine parts by parachute to bases which might be hidden in the Canadian or northern Michigan wilds, to be assembled by conspirators and launched in the Great Lakes.

When the danger became apparent, airplane observation posts were hastily erected at points eight miles apart in northern and upper Michigan. The towers were built on hills or tops of buildings—any spot where a clear view of the sky could be obtained. Throughout the entire state more than 1,500 were constructed, expense of which was borne by each village or community. Cost of maintenance and fuel for heat was also paid by the residents. In towns where no posts were put up, spotters often stationed themselves on roofs of hospitals or other buildings. Every ship plying the Great Lakes had its observation post too. To prepare for their jobs as spotters, persons in all walks of life took courses in airplane identification. Working in shifts, the volunteers manned the posts 24 hours daily. Women played a big part. In one community, 80 percent of the observers were women.

It was the duty of these spotters to report by telephone to the central control room approach of any airplane whether civilian, military or enemy. An additional service they rendered was to notify headquarters of forced landings in their vicinity. From the control room at Sault Ste. Marie, warnings could be dispatched to control centers of the 17 other states which comprise the central defense area. In a matter of minutes word of an enemy air raid would have started thousands of interceptor planes to attack.

One Plane Intercepted

Only once, according to information given Sherman, was it necessary to intercept a plane. This proved to be piloted by a civilian who had taken to the air without permission. Fortunately for him, his identity was discovered in time to prevent being fired upon.

The control room at Sault Ste. Marie was staffed by personnel of the armed forces. At the filter board which corresponds to a map and is marked off in squares designated by code names and numbers stood the "plotters". Plotters adjusted markers to represent information received by phone from the area. In the gallery above the filter board, service men or women noted the movements and relayed information to points indicated.

Only material reward of the volunteers who so gallantly stood by their duties in all kinds of weather were arm bands of blue bearing the air force insignia and two kinds of merit badges awarded for 50 and 200 hours of service. In "The Outpost," official publication of the central air defense region, issue of May 1943, it was noted that "people in southern Michigan owe a debt of gratitude to citizens standing guard as airplane spotters in northern Michigan to make sure there will be no Pearl Harbor in this state."

*Since this article appeared, the Exhibit has been set up in suitable show space at the Museum.—Ed.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

THE Creative Act of the Michigan Historical Commission (Sec. 3, P. A. No. 271, 1913) provides that the Commission "may accept all gifts and bequests for the furtherance of its authorized purposes," and among these purposes (Sec. 4) are "to collect, prepare and display in the Museum of said Commission objects indicative of the life, customs, dress and resources of the early residents of Michigan," and by implication all historical materials that worthily illustrate the history of Michigan and its people. The Museum has now reached considerable proportions as a Division of the Commission's setup. It is housed in its own building. A new building to include the Museum and all of the Commission's work is planned as part of the postwar capitol expansion program. Gifts and bequests are welcome, and may take any form—

cash, real estate, books, maps, manuscripts, relics, paintings, statuary, etc. All who are interested in thus promoting the State's historical work, particularly in its endowment with private funds or the equivalent, are invited to make their desire known to the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing 13, Michigan.

BUSINESS RECORDS IN WAR HISTORY

THE *War Records Collector* for June (The American Association for State and Local History) carried an article by Virgil V. Peterson, assistant archivist of Colorado, indicating what the war records projects can do in the business field. Dr. Peterson is in charge of the war records program for his state.

The editor of the *Collector* points out that "During the past decade historians and archivists have been giving increasing attention to the preservation of business records. Business history was an almost unexploited field of research and the original records, even if they had escaped destruction, were quite inaccessible in most instances. Today numerous business men have become interested in their own archives and the war efforts of American firms have accentuated their part in the making of history."

Dr. Peterson writes:

"The flux of epic changes throughout the warp and woof of our national life can become recorded history only if the documents, papers, and other vital records are properly made and preserved. Business in the past has been very reluctant to allow research scholars to observe, much less quote from their records. A serious hiatus, sometimes characterized by the popular acceptance of historical misconceptions, has been the result. With such experience before us we can ill afford to neglect the records of American business during this war period if we are to develop a comprehensive history of our participation in the struggle.

"Many business concerns have accumulated an endless mass of uncorrelated records, which, when they have filled their immediate usefulness, will subsequently be destroyed. Waste paper drives have encouraged the practice of indiscriminate records destruction. Too often, however, a lack of knowledge of the historical value of certain records on the part of those who have created them, has resulted in the irreparable loss of valuable documentary sources. This has been especially true in businesses which are short-lived or temporary in nature. Though their contributions to the war effort have been of great importance, the memories of important business leaders usually fail to perpetuate the minute and valuable information required to thoroughly comprehend the events of the past. As evidence of this, witness the great dearth of recorded business details from World War I.

"Advertising in wartime presents one very interesting example of adaptation and change resulting from the war and which business historians should note on both a local and national level. Although seriously curtailed, newspaper and magazine advertising has been curiously modified through the recognition of wartime psychological factors. Most interesting is the human appeal shown for a national or patriotic cause with utter disregard for advertising. Worthy of note also are style changes and adaptations resulting from wartime restrictions and diversions.

* * *

"Colorado's war records program was planned in recognition of the fundamental changes which the war has made upon the basic social and economic institutions of the commonwealth. The unprecedented dislocation and shifts in population within the state (and the effect within Colorado of similar changes in adjoining states), the sudden blossoming of a totally foreign industrial economy with its strenuous effect upon the traditional agricultural economy of Colorado, the founding of new and the rapid expansion of old service occupations and institutions, and the strain experienced by some types of serv-

ice agencies unable to increase their plants and staffs, the effect of abnormal wage scales and previously inexperienced labor problems, the effect upon established governmental, social, police and relief agencies—all will enter the scope of Colorado's War Records Survey. Only when each of these and other phases is represented adequately in the materials acquired will the Survey have met the goals established for it, and only then will it be possible to prepare the essential, well-rounded history of Colorado's war effort."

(This and other issues of *The War Records Collector* may be obtained from The American Association for State and Local History, Washington, D. C.—Ed.)

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

THE National Archives announces that it has available for distribution to libraries, universities, and research institutions surplus copies of printed and near-print material produced by the National Recovery Administration and received by the National Archives with the records of the Administration.

This material is of exceptional value for the study of all phases of American economic conditions not only for the period of 1933-37 but for antecedent periods as well.

One group of material deals with the "codes of fair competition," which were drawn up for various trades and industries, and includes copies of the codes, of amendments thereto, of transcripts of hearings leading to the formulation of codes and amendments, and of "code histories" and "code administration studies," which record the experience of specific industries under the codes.

Another group consists of studies and collections of economic data made in the course of research and planning activities, or—after the Schechter decision—as a part of the self-analysis and institutional autobiography undertaken by the NRA before its final dissolution. Included in this group are copies of the "Report of the President's Committee of In-

dustrial Analysis," a summary of the work of the NRA published after its termination, and of certain more intensive studies and compilations. In the latter category are "work materials" (studies of industrial, trade-practice, labor, legal, and NRA administrative problems), "evidence studies" (reports on specific industries, dealing with their nature, size, technology, and relationships to interstate commerce), "statistical materials" (supplements to the "evidence studies," containing basic data on pay rolls, wages and hours, sales, prices, product values, and exports and imports), "price studies" (on the price mechanism in general and on the price structure of specific commodities), and a number of miscellaneous reports of a legal, economic, and social nature bearing upon or arising out of NRA administration.

Copies of these materials or information about them may be obtained by writing to the General Reference Division of the National Archives, Washington 25, D. C. Copies will be distributed in response to requests, insofar as the supply permits, until January 1, 1946. Lists of the more important materials are also available.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS

FLATTOPS ON LAKE MICHIGAN

BIRT DARLING, aviation editor for the *State Journal* (Lansing), writes in the June 10 issue of that paper:

It wouldn't be too far-fetched to say that the Battle of Okinawa was won in Lake Michigan, off the western shores of the Wolverine state.

Transformed from pleasure-cruising side-wheelers, the former D. & C. liners, "Seaandbee" and "Greater Buffalo," on which thousands of Michigan folk have sought relaxation in more peaceful days, are now sleek, gray "baby flattops" roaming Lake Michigan in the process of giving sea-going airmen their first taste of carrier landing procedure.

Members of the Aviation Writers association, meeting here for their annual conference, were taken aboard one of these "fresh-water flattops" today, for a realistic insight into what the carrier warfare of the Pacific is like.

The ship we boarded off Navy Pier was the "Sable," which many Lansingites once knew as the "Greater Buffalo." They wouldn't recognize the old girl now.

She was standing out there on the horizon, and it didn't take much imagination to picture yourself being ferried out to one of the "baby flattops" of Bull Halsey's Pacific fleet. She was pointed into the wind, prepared to receive a squadron of Grumman F5F Wildcat fighters drumming over our heads. They circled, getting their signals from the air control officer aboard the carrier, then fell into "line astern" formation and landed with what looked like, from the distance of a mile, with the greatest of ease.

Once aboard, it didn't look so easy from the vantage point of "air plot," where landings and take-offs are controlled by the air officer, who, during such procedure, supplants the skipper as director of the ship.

The Wildcats swung around into the brisk breeze, one by one, getting into "the grove." The landing signal officer, paddles raised horizontally, waited at a corner of the stern, braced to take a dive into the safety net over the side—just in case one of the trainee pilots landed too close.

The lead plane banked steeply roaring in at a clip that seemed much too fast to permit his landing on the 500-foot flight deck. The landing signal officer dipped his right paddle—that told the pilot to raise his port wing. Then suddenly the L. S. O. brought the paddle across his chest.

That was the "cut." When a pilot is given that signal he must cut his throttle and land, for the landing signal officer's word is law in a landing.

The Wildcat seemed to mush in a near-stall. The engine "blooped" and the heavy craft pancaked down. From our

vantage point it looked as though he must go right on down through to the engine room!

But he didn't. The arresting gear snagged his tail-wheel and he stopped suddenly.

Naval censorship doesn't permit publication of the number of pilots qualified for Pacific carrier duty on board these two converted lakes steamers, but many a man who has whittled down Jap air strength on Okinawa and Japan proper got his start right on these two "freshwater flattops."

"IRON" WOOD

In the May 16 issue of *The Ironwood Times* Victor L. Lemmer, writer of the old-timers column "It Happened on the Gogebic Iron Range", presents the beginnings of Ironwood, with some comments on its future. He writes:

The story of Ironwood's historical beginning seems to be in popular demand as during the past few months *The Times* has had a number of requests for the information. It seems that servicemen are being asked about their home town by people all over the world. Inasmuch as our weekly newspaper has subscribers on all the battlefronts and in every state in the nation, it has been suggested that we give our readers a brief history of the city of Ironwood, which was first settled in the spring of 1885.

The chief factor for establishing a town at this particular place which we call Ironwood was to tap the Gogebic iron ore district. For this purpose the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company, now the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, built a line from Watersmeet, Michigan, to Ashland, Wisconsin. A commercial center seemed to be a good idea, right on the Michigan-Wisconsin border on the Montreal River, hence, the beginning of the town of Ironwood as the commercial center of the iron district. There were only a few settlers who came before the railroad was completed.

The trail-blazers came by boat to Ashland, and followed the railroad's blazed line to the new towns which began to appear along the right of way as the tracks were being constructed.

During 1884 a body of iron ore was discovered by J. L. Norrie, on the east limits of the town of Ironwood, which location afterwards became the famous Norrie mine. Following the operations at the Norrie, came the opening of other mines, among them being the Aurora, Pabst, Newport or Iron King, and the Ashland mine. At first the Aurora mine was an open pit mine, but then it became necessary to sink a shaft just as in the other mines.

The Pabst mine, for instance, was first discovered by Captain Fred Pabst of Milwaukee. The Newport mine was discovered by John E. Burton. Among those prominent in the early mining deals in addition to Pabst and Burton were such men as Solomon S. Curry, Jefferson D. Day, Donald E. Sutherland, the Hayes Brothers and James Wood. The town was named after the latter, who was known as "Iron" Wood, hence the name "Iron-Wood" which eventually became "Ironwood."

The land on which Ironwood was built was owned by the Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western Railway Company. The land agent for the railroad company who sold the first lots in Ironwood was William L. Pierce, who later built and operated Ironwood's first opera house. The first streets to be opened and cleared of trees, were named Ayer, Suffolk, Aurora and Vaughn. These names are retained to this day.

The first hotel in Ironwood was built and operated by P. R. Walker. It was called the Walker House. The first home builders were J. D. Day, Thomas Hartigan, Matt Fitzsimmons and L. L. Wright. Among the first businessmen were A. Lieberthal, Hoxie and Mellor, P. O'Neill, William Rothchilds, L. J. Laughren, Mullen and Kent, and Walter S. Goodland, founder of The Ironwood Times.

In 1887 the village of Ironwood was incorporated, it having been up to that time under township government. The president of the first village board was A. A. Hammond.

It was on September 17, 1887, that disaster came to the rapidly growing village of Ironwood, in a fire that destroyed a large part of the down town business section. However, the people were not discouraged, and they began to construct a better type of building.

The growth of the village was so rapid, that in 1888 the citizens realized the necessity for better government. Consequently, the legislature was petitioned to incorporate the village as a city. It was not, however, until April 8, 1889, that the legislature finally granted the petition, and the governor's signature was received on that date. Ironwood then began to function under the aldermanic form of government. The first election under the city charter was held on April 24, 1889. The total vote cast was 1,266, and Nathaniel Hibbert was elected mayor.

In September of 1889 the citizens of Ironwood voted to construct the first main sewers in the city. The contract was given to Peter Meegan to construct a sewer from Vaughn street on Suffolk street to Ayer street, and West on Ayer street to the Montreal River. During the same year permission was granted to A. L. Dickerman, J. D. Day and G. K. Newcomb to build an electric lighting system in Ironwood. Also, during that year, through train service began over the Chicago and North Western from Ironwood to Milwaukee and Chicago.

It was in 1890 that the Gogebic Electric Railway and Light Company was organized and a street car line of four miles was built that gave service to Ironwood, Jessieville and as far as Hurley and Gile on the Wisconsin side.

After the panic of 1893, there came to Ironwood a man by the name of Thomas F. Cole, as superintendent of the mines for one of the large operators. It is said that Cole is the man who actually put life into the mining industry on this iron range. This young fellow attracted the attention of Ferdinand Schlesinger, then known as the "iron ore king." As the result of Cole's ability, confidence, willingness to work, courage, and loyalty, the mining interests were saved from ruin. Among

the other men who got into the mining picture at this time were D. E. Sutherland, Captain George Brewer, John H. McLean, just to mention a few.

In more recent years a period of Ironwood's history that still receives a great deal of comment is 1922 when the mayor was James A. O'Neill. He was an attorney and his political and legal ability make a story that would fill many pages.

On April 6, 1925, a city charter commission was elected, and it consisted of Robert A. Douglas, as chairman; Henry Rowe, H. M. Wick, Fred J. Jeppesen, George F. Coons, Richard P. Zinn, Abe N. Ladin, Byron M. Brogan and John F. Kluck. The commission-manager charter was adopted on March 2, 1925, and the city charter became effective March 7, 1925. The city commission was elected on April 6, 1925, and the members of the commission qualified and took office April 13, 1925. The first city commission was composed of the following members: John B. Patrick, mayor; G. F. Coons, R. P. Zinn, H. M. Wick, and J. A. Jones.

As we write this in May of 1945, we see before us the opportunities for a bright and prosperous future for Ironwood. However, a long life for Ironwood is contingent upon a better and more cooperative spirit of good fellowship among our politicians. Destructive factions and personal animosity in governing bodies are always the beginning of so-called "ghost" towns. The businessmen and those in the professions must take a vital interest in a city's welfare. The voter must be willing to cast his and her ballots to express approval or disapproval of conditions in a community. Economical and well-managed government are essential to extending invitations to industries to make Ironwood their home. Industrialists with factories and mills will shun a city in which there is bickering, unsatisfactory taxation, and inadequate leadership. A community like a business must be operated on a sound basis. Times have changed from the old days. We must keep up with the times. We must prepare for the returning war veterans. If we do not do our part, believe us, the servicemen will take over, as

they are determined to make Ironwood their city with a future. More power to them. We welcome them home again and may they find Ironwood prepared for the homecoming.

DOUGLASS HOUGHTON MONUMENT

In Memory of
DOUGLASS HOUGHTON
Michigan's
First State Geologist
Born Sept. 21, 1809
Drowned in Lake Superior off
Eagle River Oct. 13, 1845.
Erected by the Keweenaw Historical Society, the Fort-
nightly Club, the Woman's
Clubs and others of Hough-
ton and Keweenaw Counties.
Dedicated, 1914, Oct. 10

IN RELIEF lettering, the above appears on the bronze tablet on the face of the great greenstone boulder which tops the monument unveiled and dedicated at Eagle River, Keweenaw county, on Oct. 10, 1914, in memory of Michigan's first geologist, Dr. Douglass Houghton, explorer, scientist, historian and scholar.

A story in the *Mining Gazette* of Oct. 11, 1914, had the following to say, in part, of the dedication:

Nearly three-quarters of a century after his death in the service of the state there has been completed and dedicated a monument that is to stand as a mark forever to the memory of a daring and intrepid man, who had much to do with making known to the world the vast mineral deposits and other resources of the northern peninsula and whose reports were

responsible in a way for the addition of this peninsula to the then Territory of Michigan.

To the Keweenaw Historical society is due the main credit for the erection of this lasting monument. The monument was suggested by members of the Home Fortnightly club, who are also members of the Historical society, according to John T. Reeder, president of the Historical society, who presided as chairman of yesterday's exercises. Mr. Reeder outlined very briefly the work of the society in erecting the monument and in collecting and preserving articles and manuscripts of historical interest.

Many people gathered yesterday afternoon at historic Eagle River for the Houghton monument dedication. With them was Hon. Lawton T. Hemans, state railroad commissioner, designated by Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris as the man who might make the dedication address. Mr. Hemans presented a splendid talk on the life and work of Dr. Houghton.

Among other notable persons present was R. C. Allen of Lansing, present state geologist, and those present thought it only fitting that he should be present at the dedication of the first and only monument to the first state geologist. Mr. Allen gave a brief talk, his remarks embracing a report on the remarkable work of Dr. Houghton. Mr. Allen also said that what documents, maps and reports prepared by Dr. Houghton were not lost with him when the explorer perished in a cruel Lake Superior storm, are to be gathered together and published in book form for the benefit of the public of Michigan.* Too little, he believes, is known of the work and life of the state's greatest scientist. Dr. Lane, Mr. Allen's predecessor, and Mr. Allen himself were largely responsible for getting these papers and other data together.

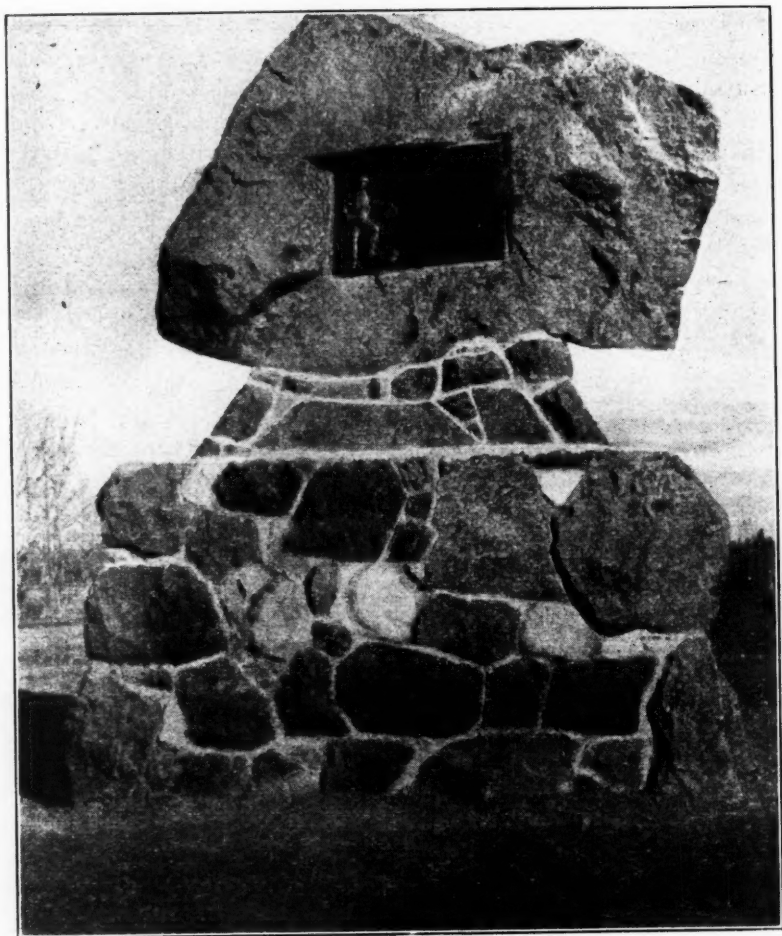
*This volume was published in 1928 by The Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing.

The Monument

The monument is rough and rugged appearing, built of the rock of the great northern peninsula which Houghton spent so much time and effort in exploring for the state and nation. Surmounting the whole is a great greenstone boulder of trap rock, weighing all of 15 tons, which was plucked bodily from the bed of the Eagle River, just beneath the old dam at Phoenix, where it had lain for centuries. On its front, facing the lake and in view of the spot in the lake where Houghton must have lost his life, is placed a tablet of copper from the mines of the district with the memorial printed above. At one end of the tablet is a relief reproduction of the painting of Houghton by the noted artist, Bradish, who was Houghton's personal friend. This picture hangs in the capitol at Lansing and the bronze reproduction was recognized yesterday by Mr. Hemans. Houghton is shown standing on the shore, at his feet lying his faithful water spaniel, Mimi, who was in the storm with Houghton when the geologist lost his life but who swam ashore and was saved. In the background is shown the lake and a large sailing vessel.

The monument is almost the first object that comes into view as one goes into Eagle River from the south over the county road. Built into its base are samples of rock from every lode that traverses the copper district, conglomerate from the Kearsarge, the Calumet conglomerate, the Calumet & Hecla amygdaloid, whitneyite from the Ahmeek, Mohawkite, mass copper from the amygdaloid and pieces of common trap from the hanging and footwall. Then there are pieces of rock from all parts of the peninsula, M. M. Duncan, agent for the Lake Superior Iron Mining Co. at Ishpeming, contributing a series from the iron country and others sending pieces from other far points. There are granite pieces, beautiful marble from the quarries of Escanaba and the rich looking sandstone from the entry to Portage Lake.

There is also incorporated in the foundation a piece of red sandstone from the foundation of the old Eagle River hotel.



DOUGLASS HOUGHTON MONUMENT

There is a piece from the Eagle River conglomerate and many others. Sometime the society members hope to number each piece, separately, and to get out a descriptive pamphlet or card.

At the corners of the triangular piece of ground deeded for the monument to the Keweenaw Historical society by the Cliff Mining Co., are to be placed corner posts, two made from sections of the palisade at old Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, and one from the flagstaff of the old fort.

Beneath the tablet and sunken into the great boulder is a leaden tube, in which were placed county, township, school, club and other official directories from Houghton, Keweenaw and Ontonagon, copies of the daily and weekly publications of the Copper Country and other articles bearing upon the date and the history of the region.

Dr. Douglass Houghton

The published results of Houghton's geological survey are shown in seven annual reports to the legislature and a number of short communications relative to salt springs and specific conditions. Through negligence, a vast collection of notes, sketches, maps and manuscripts representing eight years of unremitting toil by Dr. Houghton and assistants was lost. Just how much he had accomplished will never be known, but fragmental reports preserved in the documents of the state senate and house show that he attained a fairly clear understanding of the succession and structure of the paleozoic (secondary) rocks; had blocked out the Michigan coal basin; understood in a measure the later history of the Great Lakes, and had traced the position of some of their former shore lines; had called attention to the importance of the deposits of gypsum, coal, peat, marl, clay, limestone, iron ore and copper; had discovered gold, and above all, had attained an understanding of the copper bearing rocks of Keweenaw Point which was far in advance of his time.

The influence of his report on the copper bearing rocks was a main factor not only in attracting capital to the Copper Country, but in hastening the construction of the first canal and locks around the falls of St. Mary's river.

Realizing the burdens of the people of the struggling commonwealth, Dr. Houghton addressed himself to an appraisal of material resources of the state rather than to the pursuit of science for the sake of science alone. He died at the age of 36 on the field of fame.

(Houghton county, the Village of Houghton, and the Douglass Houghton falls were named in Dr. Houghton's memory).

SELECTED ARTICLES FROM OUR EXCHANGES

The Catholic Historical Review, July, 1945: "Americanism, Fact and Fiction."

Bulletin of the Detroit Historical Society, June, 1945: "St. Mary's Hospital."

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, June, 1945: "Frontier Landlords and Pioneer Tenants," by Paul Wallace Gates; "A Frenchman in America: Two Chapters from Ampere's Promenade in Amérique, 1851", translated by Mildred H. Crew.

Indiana Magazine of History, June, 1945: "The Great Awakening," by William O. Lynch; "The Building of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad," by Marie Johnston; "A New Letter About the Massacre at Fort Dearborn," by John D. Barnhart.

Inland Seas, April, 1945: "Captain Bundy's Gospel Ship," by Walter Havighurst; "The First Lighthouse on the Great Lakes," by Lillian Rea Benson; "United States Naval Forces on the Great Lakes," by Clyde E. Feuchter; "The Death of Douglass Houghton," by Marie E. Gilchrist; "A Cleveland-Born Pirate," by Gordon W. Thayer.

The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, July, 1945: "Albert Baird Cummins as a Public Speaker," by Elbert W. Harrington.

The Palimpsest, June, 1945: "Strawberry Time," by William J. Petersen; "The Rise and Fall of Buxton," by J. A. Swisher.—July: "Independence Day in 1845," by William J. Petersen; "Iowa Birds Then and

Now," by Faye Brice MacMartin; "An Iowa Anecdote," by Louise Miller Henely.

The Annals of Iowa, July, 1945: "A Theatre Scene—Indian Gallantry," from *New York Spirit of the Times*; "Iowa Centennial Anniversary,"; "Iowa, My Iowa, Free Iowa," by Ora Williams.

The Louisiana Historical Quarterly, April, 1945: "A History of the English Theatre at New Orleans, 1806, 1842," by Nellie Smithers.

The Maryland Historical Magazine, June, 1945: "Maryland and Tolerance," by Harry S. Truman; "The Sea Coast of Maryland," by William B. Marye; "Miniatures in the Collections of the Maryland Historical Society," by Anna Wells Rutledge.

Mid-America, July, 1945: "Antoine Laumet, Alias Cadillac, Commandant at Michilimackinac: 1694-1697" (Continued), by J. Delanglez.

Minnesota History, June, 1945: "Folklore and Minnesota History," by Stith Thompson; "Minnesota Log Marks," by Elizabeth M. Bachmann; "Minnesota History and the Schools," by Edgar B. Wesley.

Mississippi Valley Historical Review, June, 1945: "Thomas Donaldson on the Materials of History—1846: An Early Advocate of Newspapers as Sources," by William D. Hoyt, Jr.

Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society, July, 1945: "Thomas Jefferson, A Force in the World of Today and Tomorrow," by George Fort Milton.

North Dakota Historical Quarterly, October, 1944: "The Value of Historical Societies in the Plain States," by George F. Will.

The Ohio State Archeological and Historical Quarterly, July-September, 1945: "The Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society in a Changing World," by James H. Rodabaugh; "The Writing of History in Ohio, 1935-1945," by Francis P. Weisenburger.

The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Spring, 1945: "Oklahoma, Land of Promise," by Carl Coke Rister; "Early Times Along the Arkansas River," by Louise Morse Whitham.

Oregon Historical Quarterly, June, 1945: "Early Oregon Country Forts: A Chronological List," by J. Neilson Barry; "Recent History of Oregon's Electric Interurbans," by Randall V. Mills; "Famous Horses and Horsemen of the Pioneer Period," by Oswald West; "Oregon Archives Program," by L. S. Cressman.

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biology, July, 1945: "Philadelphia Magazines for Ladies: 1830-1860," by Bertha Monica Stearns; "History, the Key to the Magic Door," by George Fort Milton.

Polish-American Studies, January-June, 1945: "The Polish Immigrant in Detroit to 1914," by Sister M. Remigia, O.S.F.

The Southwestern Historical Quarterly, April, 1945: "The Semicolon Court of Texas," by George E. Shelley; "The Bonfoey Case at Marshall," by Howard T. Dimick.

Tennessee Historical Quarterly, June, 1945: "William Strickland and the Building of Tennessee's Capital, 1845-1854," by Nell Savage Mahoney.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, July, 1945: "Exemption from Military Service in the Old Dominion During the War of the Revolution," by Arthur J. Alexander.

West Virginia History, July, 1945: "Reconstruction in West Virginia," by Milton Gerofsky; "Some West Virginia Scientists," by Carrol H. Quenzel.

Wisconsin Magazine of History, June, 1945: "Early Wisconsin Shooting Clubs," by Walter A. Frautschi; "Rock River's Indians," by Paul H. Nesbitt; "The Norwegians of Luther Valley," by Blaine Hansen.

ABOUT BOOKS AND WRITERS

A WORLD AT WAR

(A Book List Prepared by the Staff of the Michigan State Library,
Lansing, July 25, 1945)

*Titles of Interest to Young People

CAMPAIGNS AND PERSONAL NARRATIVES

Abercrombie, Laurence Allen. *My Life to the Destroyers*. Holt 1944 \$2.75
Experiences of a veteran of Midway, Guadalcanal and Tassafiranga.
Excellent picture of life on a destroyer.

Brown, Harry Peter M. *A Walk in the Sun*. Knopf 1944 \$2
A startling psychological study, almost a case history, of an American platoon's encounter with danger and death on an Italian beachhead.

Brown, Joe E. *Your Kids and Mine*. Doubleday 1944 \$2 Garden City
\$1

The real experience of losing a son in the war has given Mr. Brown an even keener understanding of the feelings of other parents. He's a good trouper who has entertained many men around the world under every condition of war.

*Donahue, Arthur Gerald. *Tally-ho! Yankee in a Spitfire*. Macmillan 1941 \$2.50

A thrilling, true narrative of an American boy's experience as an R.A.F. pilot. Especially popular with young people.

*Dyess, William Edwin. *The Dyess Story; the Eye Witness Account of the Death March from Bataan and the Narrative of Experiences in Japanese Prison Camps and of Eventual Escape*. Putnam 1944 \$2

The Japanese code of ethics and way of life are realistically exposed for the public's consideration.

*Hotz, Robert B. *With General Chennault; the Story of the Flying Tigers*. Coward 1943 \$3

Three chapters of biographical material on General Chennault, which may be of timely interest, as well as an account of the brilliant history of the A.V.G.

*Johnston, Stanley. *The Grim Reapers*. Dutton 1943 \$2.75

Excellent picture of the part played by the Navy's Fighter Squadron VF10, but a rather unsuccessful attempt to report the whole war in the Pacific.

- *Johnston, Stanley. *Queen of the Flat-tops; the U.S.S. Lexington and the Coral Sea Battle*. Dutton 1942 \$3
Vital and gripping tale of the aircraft carrier Lexington's eventful career to its destruction in the battle of the Coral Sea. Surpasses his second work, *The Grim Reapers*.
- *Lawson, Ted W. *Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo*. Random House 1943 \$2
Pocket Books 25c
Packed with sheer excitement and thrills, this book has been second to none in popularity.
- Reynolds, Quentin. *The Curtain Rises*. Random House 1944 \$2.75
Account of a journalist's experiences in Trinidad, Palestine, Russia, and Italy during 1943.
- *Rolo, Charles J. *Wingate's Raiders*. Viking 1944 \$2.50
A British journalist's account of the amazing raid on the Japs made by British and Indian troops fighting in the swamps of Burma without a supply line.
- *Shiber, Etta. *Paris-Underground*. Scribner 1943 \$2.50
More thrilling than any novel, this is an authentic account of an American woman's part in the French underground movement and her subsequent experience in a Nazi prison.
- *Wheeler, Keith. *The Pacific Is My Beat*. Dutton 1943 \$3
A straightforward, realistic account of a journalist's experiences during the first 14 months after Pearl Harbor.
- White, William Lindsay. *Queens Die Proudly*. Harcourt 1943 \$2.50
The captain of a flying fortress and his crew tell the story of Pacific southwest warfare from the attack on the Philippines to the crew's retreat to Australia.
- *White, William Lindsay. *They Were Expendable*. Harcourt 1942 \$2
Pocket Books 25c
Classic chronicle of Bataan, told by the men responsible for transporting MacArthur to Australia. Has lost none of its popularity in three years.
- *Whittaker, James C. *We Thought We Heard the Angels Sing*. Dutton 1943 \$1.50
Eddie Rickenbacker's co-pilot re-tells the story of 21 days on the Pacific in a rubber raft, with the accent on the significance of faith and prayer in the experience.

Wolfert, Ira. *American Guerilla in the Philippines*. Simon & Schuster 1945 \$2.75

Breath-taking adventure tale of Lt. Richardson's experiences with guerilla warfare on Leyte.

*Wolfert, Ira. *Battle for the Solomons*. Houghton 1943 \$2

Fast-moving, journalistic chronicle of war in the Solomons, October-November 1942.

BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE

*Angel, Joan. *Angel of the Navy*. Hastings House 1943 \$2

The author's own story of her experiences from induction in the WAVES to appointment as first class pharmacist's mate. Special appeal for young girls.

Archard, Theresa. *G. I. Nightingale; the Story of an American Army Nurse*. Norton 1945 \$2.50

An account of one nurse's experiences in the North African and Mediterranean campaigns becomes an unconscious tribute to the heroic Army Nurse Corps on all the fronts.

*Ayling, Keith. *Semper Fidelis; the U. S. Marines in Action*. Houghton 1943 \$2

Sure-fire hit for young people's libraries. Not only information on training and requirements, but description of Marine exploits in Guadalcanal, Wake, and Midway.

*Cave, Hugh B. *We Build, We Fight!* Harper 1944 \$2.50

The formation, training and work of the Seabees. Excellent U. S. Navy photographs.

Dmitri, Ivan, pseud. *Flight to Everywhere*. Whittlesey 1945 \$6

A camera journey over the Air Transport Command's 32,000 mile global route, in which the author saw and photographed life in the fighting areas and spots enroute as well. Excellent photography, both color and black and white, giving a most complete pictorial record of the army's part in the war.

*Felsen, Gregor. *Some Follow the Sea*. Dutton 1944 \$2.50

When the Navy rejected Chris Hollister he joined the Merchant Marines. His life aboard ship makes exciting adventure. Good photographs.

*Forester, C. S. *The Ship*. Little 1943 \$2.50 Sun Dial \$1

A novel of the Mediterranean naval conflict of 1942 by a popular author of sea yarns.

- Goodell, Jane. *They Sent Me to Iceland*. Washburn 1943 \$2.75
 Interesting experience of one of the first Red Cross workers to be sent overseas.
- *Hess, Fjeril. *WACS at Work; the Story of the Three B's of the A.A.F.* Macmillan 1945 \$2
 A career story that will appeal to young people. How three WACS of diversified backgrounds and personalities adjust to their new jobs in the air force.
- *Hubler, Richard Gibson. *Flying Leathernecks*. Doubleday 1944 \$2.50
 The Pacific war from 1941 to 1944 from the viewpoint of the Marine Air Corps.
- Ingraham, Reg. *First Fleet; the Story of the U. S. Coast Guard*. Bobbs 1944 \$3
 The navy correspondent of "Time" magazine tells the story of the Coast Guard in American wars of history from 1790 to date.
- Jensen, Oliver. *Carrier War*. Simon & Schuster 1945 \$2.50 Pocket Books 50c
 Carrier warfare from Marcus' raid of September 1943, to the second battle of the Philippines, October 1944.
- Karson, George. *At His Side; the Story of the American Red Cross Overseas in World War II*. Coward 1945 \$2.75
 Picture of Red Cross activities overseas, stressing the human values, written in readable style from official archives and workers' reports.
- *Pyle, Ernie. *Brave Men*. Holt 1944 \$3 Grosset & Dunlap \$3
 Record of the war in Sicily and France from the landing in Sicily, June, 1943, through the liberation of Paris in September, 1944, by America's best-beloved war correspondent.
- *Pyle, Ernie. *Here Is Your War*. Holt 1943 \$3 World Pub. Co. (Forum Bks.) \$1 Pocket Books 25c
 The African campaign from the GI's view. Includes an appreciation of the army's contribution to the victory.
- *Redmond, Juanita. *I Served on Bataan*. Lippincott 1943 \$1.75
 A simple story of the nurses' heroic part in the war in Manila, Bataan and Corregidor.
- *Romulo, Carlos P. *I Saw the Fall of the Philippines*. Doubleday 1942 \$3
 A fine exponent of democracy does an excellent piece of reporting the heroic fighting of Americans and Filipinos in the army on Bataan and Corregidor.

Scott, Robert L. *God Is My Co-Pilot*. Scribner 1943 \$2.50 Blue Ribbon Bks. \$1 Pocket Books 25c

Narrative of adventure and courage recounting author's experience flying over Burma, and with Chennault and the Marine Air Corps in China.

Shalett, Sidney. *Old Nameless; the Epic of a U. S. Battlewagon*. Appleton 1943 \$1.50

An account of the exploits of an American battleship and its crew at Santa Cruz and Guadalcanal by a Washington correspondent for the "Times".

Skidmore, Hobert D. *Valley of the Sky*. Houghton 1944 \$2

Novel of the feelings and reactions of the crew on a heavy bomber at war in the southwest Pacific.

COMBATANT COUNTRIES

General

Curie, Eve. *Journey Among Warriors*. Doubleday 1943 \$3.50 Now out of print

A long account of the author's impressions of the people of Africa, Russia, Iran, China, and India, whom she visited on a journalistic tour of the world.

*Gould, Kenneth Miller. *Windows on the World*. Stackpole 1938 \$3

The editor of "Scholastic" gives a digest of current history through 1938, with background material on the locale of events.

National Anthems of the United Nations and Associated Powers. English versions of foreign texts by Lorraine Noel Finley. Music arranged and edited by Bryceson Treharne. Compilation, historical and biographical notes by Robert Schirmer. Boston Music Co. 1943 \$1

**War Atlas for Americans, Prepared with the Assistance of the Office of War Information*. Simon & Schuster 1944 \$2.50 Paper \$1

The war from a geographer's point of view, presented through 84 maps and accompanying text.

Arctic

*Stefansson, Evelyn. *Within the Circle; Portrait of the Arctic*. Scribner 1945 \$2.50

Attractive, pictorial and descriptive presentation of Greenland, Lapland, Alaska, northern Canada, and other places within the circle.

Australia

Grattan, C. Hartley. *Introducing Australia*. John Day 1942 \$3

Authoritative and complete survey of the continent from numerous aspects.

McGuire, Paul. *Australia; Her Heritage, Her Future*. Lippincott 1939 \$3.75

An Australian journalist's attempt to present the history, geography, politics, and sociology of his country.

Belgium

Goris, Jan-Albert. *Belgium in Bondage*. Fischer 1943 \$2.75

Conquest of Belgium and the life under Nazi rule by a Belgian refugee in the U. S.

Burma

Seagrave, Gordon S. *Burma Surgeon*. Norton 1943 \$3

Autobiography of a medical missionary in Burma during the last twenty years. He displays a feeling for adventure if not a mastery of style.

Canada

Duncan, Dorothy. *Here's to Canada*. Harper 1941 \$3

Attractive guidebook covering all of the provinces. Equipped with maps, bibliographies and photographs.

China

Chiang, Mme. Mei-ling (Sung). *China Shall Rise Again*. Harper 1941 \$3.50

Frank discussion of China's past failures, including indictment of Western democracies, as well as an expression of hope for the future, and ten statements on China in wartime by government officials.

*Crow, Carl. *China Takes Her Place*. Harper 1944 \$2.75

In popular, anecdotal style a journalist and advertising man with twenty years experience in China presents its history from 1911 to date.

Forman, Harrison. *Report from Red China*. Holt 1945 \$3

Communist fighting in Northern China reported by a correspondent.

Hahn, Emily. *The Soong Sisters*. Doubleday. 1941 \$3

Well-written biography of Mesdames Sun Yat-sen, Kung and Chiang Kai-shek, containing much of Chinese history and politics of the period.

Lattimore, Owen & Eleanor. *The Making of Modern China*. Norton 1944 \$2.50

Readable background material on China's history from pre-historic times to the present day by two people who lived in China for many years.

Lin, Yu-tang. *The Vigil of a Nation*. John Day 1945 \$2.75

Interpretation of Chinese life after seven years of war from impressions formed by a native son on a recent return visit to China.

Rosinger, Lawrence K. *China's Wartime Politics; 1937-1944*. Princeton University Press 1945 \$2

Concise handbook of readable narrative and historical documents, outlining China's political history during seven recent years.

England

Churchill, Winston S. *Onwards to Victory; War Speeches* by Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, C.H.M.P. Little 1944 \$3.50

Sixty-five speeches and broadcasts delivered during 1943, from Casablanca to Teheran.

Nevins, Allan. *This Is England Today*. Scribner 1941 \$1.25

An American's readable account of reorganization in English economic, political, and cultural life caused by wartime conditions.

*Norway, Nevil Shute. *Pastoral*. Morrow 1944 \$2.50 World Publishing Co. (Forum Bks.) \$1

A delightful love story of an English bomber pilot and a W.A.A.F. officer.

Priestley, John Boynton. *Out of the People*. Harper 1941 \$1.50

A novelist and lover of democracy pleads for correction of some of England's social and economic ills.

Respectfully Yours, Annie; *Letters from a London Cook*, introduction by Sylvia Brockway. Dutton 1942 \$2.50

A cross-section of life in war-time England through the eyes of a London cook who embodies the spirit of England.

*White, William Lindsay. *Journey for Margaret*. Harcourt 1941 \$2.50

A well-written, moving record of England under fire, and more particularly of the effect of war on Margaret, a three year-old orphan, whom the author adopted.

France

Aghion, Raoul. *The Fighting French*. Holt 1943 \$3

A diplomat and scholar, who rallied to DeGaulle upon the fall of France, presents a vivid picture of the DeGaulle regime, and throws new light on the Syrian, Lybian, and North African campaigns.

Bates, Herbert Ernest. *Fair Stood the Wind for France*. Little 1944 \$2.50

A love story of a British bomber pilot who crashed over France while returning from a mission in Italy. Cared for by French peasants, he falls in love with the daughter of the family.

Curie, Eve, ed. *They Speak for a Nation; Letters from France*. Doubleday 1941 \$2 Now out of print.

Collection of excerpts from letters written by Frenchmen in France and the colonies during the Nazi occupation, and sent to England and America for broadcasting.

Guérard, Albert Léon. *The France of Tomorrow*. Harvard University 1942 \$3.50

An historian's diagnosis of the cause of the downfall of France, and prescription for world peace.

Vail, Margaret. *Yours Is the Earth*. Lippincott 1944 \$3

A personal account of everyday life in occupied France by the American wife of a French aristocrat.

White, Margaret Bourke. *They Called It "Purple Heart Valley"*. Simon & Schuster 1944 \$3

A photographer-journalist's account of five months on the Italian front.

Greece

Wason, Elizabeth. *Miracle in Hellas; the Greeks Fight On*. Macmillan 1943 \$2.75

Enthusiastic eulogy of the Greek people by a journalist who witnessed the Nazi occupation of the country.

Westcott, Glenway. *Apartment in Athens*. Harper 1945 \$2.50

This well-written novel concerning a Nazi officer billeted in the home of a Greek family during the German occupation of Athens is as graphic and realistic a picture of Nazi cruelty as one can find anywhere.

India

Brailsford, Henry Noel. *Subject India*. John Day 1943 \$2.50

An Englishman presents convincing arguments for India's independence, and suggests a possible role for America in the problem.

Moon, Penderel. *Strangers in India*. Reynal 1945 \$2

From fifteen years' experience in the Indian Civil Service, this Englishman writes sympathetically and authoritatively of British rule in India. His conclusions argue for total Indian independence.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. *Toward Freedom*. John Day 1941 \$4

Written in jail by the most prominent leader, next to Ghandi, of the Indian national movement, this autobiography is a masterpiece of English prose and a brilliant exposition of India's history in the last thirty years.

Shridharani, Krishnalal. *My India, My America*. Duell 1941 \$3.75

A high caste Indian poet, who has spent years in the U. S., combines autobiography with a commentary on social and political conditions in his native land. Good portraits of Ghandi, Nehru, Patel, etc.

Islands

Daniel, Hawthorne. *Islands of the East Indies*. Putnam 1944 \$2.50

Ready reference data on the Malay Archipelago.

Daniel, Hawthorne. *Islands of the Pacific*. Putnam 1943 \$2.50

Reference handbook on flora, fauna, climate, people, resources, and government of islands that make the current headlines.

Hall, James Norman. *Lost Island*. Little 1944 \$2 Sun Dial 79c

In a well-written novel of the ghastly effect of war on the simple natives of a South Sea island, the author symbolizes the devastation of all civilization.

McGuire, Paul. *Westward the Course! the New World of Oceania*. Morrow 1942 \$3.75

This book furnishes an entertaining and stimulating method of becoming informed on the manners, customs, and history of Oceania.

MacLeod, Alexander Samuel. *The Spirit of Hawaii, Before and After Pearl Harbor*. Harper 1943 \$4

Collection of drawings, lithographs, and water colors with short descriptive material.

Italy

Hersey, John. *A Bell for Adano*. Knopf 1944 \$2.50

A novel of life in a liberated Sicilian village, presided over by an American officer of Italian descent. The strong, blasphemous language will be offensive to some.

Japan

Brines, Russell. *Until They Eat Stones*. Lippincott 1944 \$3

Authoritative and dispassionate picture of the nature of the Japanese by an American AP correspondent who was a prisoner in the Philippines and Shanghai.

Gunnison, Royal Arch. *So Sorry, No Peace*. Viking 1944 \$3

A detailed and unlovely record of civilian life in Japanese internment camps, which furnishes insight into the character of the enemy.

Tolischus, Otto David. *Through Japanese Eyes*. Reynal 1945 \$2

An interpretation of Japanese ethics, racism, imperialism, and global plans, based on Japanese documents and source material.

New Zealand

Nash, Walter. *New Zealand, a Working Democracy*. Duell 1943 \$3.50

The New Zealand Minister to the U. S. introduces his country with a readable account of the geography, labor and economic conditions, war and postwar problems.

Norway

Steinbeck, John. *The Moon Is Down*. Viking 1942 \$2 Pocket Books 25c

A compactly-written novel of European villagers who assume individual responsibility for meting out punishment and offering resistance to their Nazi captors. The probable setting is Norway.

Poland

*Janta-Polcynski, Alexander. *I Lied to Live; a Year as a German Family Slave*. Roy 1944 \$2.75

Adventurous, exciting, true account of the experiences of a Polish prisoner who worked for a year on a German farm, disguised as a Frenchman. Throws light on the German character.

Karski, Jan, pseud. *Story of a Secret State*. Houghton 1944 \$3

As propagandist and courier between the secret state in Poland and the Polish government in exile in London for four years, the author is well equipped to write this account of horror and courage.

Russia

Almedingen, Martha E. von. *Frossia*. Harcourt 1943 \$2.50

A poorly-constructed novel of life in Russia after the Revolution, through the eyes of a young noblewoman. Many unpleasant but realistic character portrayals.

Cassidy, Henry C. *Moscow Dateline, 1941-1943*. Houghton 1943 \$3

A delightfully readable account of the war in Russia to which is added the journalist's own opinions on Russian government, politics and people.

Chamberlain, William Henry. *The Russian Enigma*. Scribner 1943 \$2.75

For those who wish a solid, scholarly interpretation of the history and economy of Russia as an antidote to flying trip impressions or violent pro and con propaganda.

Davies, Joseph E. *Mission to Moscow*. Simon & Schuster 1941 \$3
Pocket Books 25c

Compilation of confidential dispatches to the State Department by the U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1936 to 1938.

Fischer, Bertha (Mark). *My Lives in Russia*. Harper 1944 \$2.75

First-hand account of Soviet life by the Russian-born wife of an American correspondent. Written about the two periods—1922 and 1927-39—after a return from exile. Telling commentary on totalitarianism.

Lauterbach, Richard E. *These Are the Russians*. Harper 1945 \$3

The Moscow correspondent for "Time" and "Life", who accompanied Eric Johnston on his Russian tour, here presents a very sympathetic interpretation of Russian people and institutions in wartime.

Snow, Edgar. *Pattern of Soviet Power*. Random House 1945 \$2.75

Enthusiastic, up-to-the-minute report of social attitudes, politics and culture in Soviet Russia, as well as foreign policies and patterns for treatment of liberated peoples, and of the conquered.

The United States

Brogan, Denis William. *The American Character*. Knopf 1944 \$2.50

Witty and readable exposition of the American character by an English professor who attempts to interpret us to the English.

Davenport, Russell. *My Country*. Simon & Schuster 1944 \$1.50

Louis Untermeyer evaluates it thus: "This is a poem that will be read on many levels of enjoyment. It will be relished for its crafts-

manship, its skillful manipulation of many kinds and devices of verse. But it will be read most widely and with the greatest appreciation for what it has to say, for its probing questions and passionate affirmations."

*Saroyan, William. *The Human Comedy*. Harcourt 1943 \$2.75 Tower Books 49c Pocket Books 25c

A heart-warming novel of American life during the present war, peopled by delightful and unforgettable characters.

PERSONALITIES IN THE WAR

DeWeerd, Harvey Arthur. *Great Soldiers of World War II*. Norton 1944 \$3.75

Biographical sketches of military and political leaders explaining military tactics, and their significance in important battles.

Ludwig, Emil. *Three Portraits; Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin*. Longmans 1940 Now out of print.

Slight sketches of three dictators.

These Are the Generals. Knopf 1943 \$2.50

Portraits of sixteen army generals and one marine by as many different authors.

Chiang Kai-Shek

Chang, Hsin-hai. *Chiang Kai-shek; Asia's Man of Destiny*. Doubleday 1944 \$3.50

Very detailed and idealized portrait of the generalissimo, including much of China's history and politics.

Hedin, Sven Anders. *Chiang Kai-shek, Marshall of China*. John Day 1940 \$3.50

Worthy portrait of a Chinese leader by a Swedish scientist and explorer, who knows China well.

Churchill

Kraus, René. *Winston Churchill; a Biography*. 2d ed enl. Lippincott 1940 \$3 Popular ed. \$1.49

Creditable and sympathetic portrait.

Eisenhower

*Hatch, Alden. *General Ike; a Biography of Dwight D. Eisenhower*. Holt 1944 \$2.50

Semi-fictionized biography by one who has had access to good source material.

Hitler

Heiden, Konrad. *Der Fuehrer; Hitler's Rise to Power*. Houghton 1944 \$3

First-hand account of Germany's history since 1917, and a most authoritative biography of a nonentity who flared into notoriety by thundering oratory and unspeakable crimes.

Hitler, Adolf. *Mein Kampf*, complete and unabridged, fully annotated. Reynal 1939 \$3 Now out of print.

Annotations clarify obscure references, and furnish historical data to this madman's design for conquest.

MacArthur

*Miller, Francis Trevelyan. *General Douglas MacArthur, Fighter for Freedom*. Winston 1942 \$1.50

Not a definitive work, but one that has been especially popular with young people.

Roosevelt

Franklin Delano Roosevelt; *a Memorial*, ed. by Donald Porter Geddes. Pocket Books 1945 25c Now out of print. Pitman Publishing Company will reprint.

A collection of radio broadcasts given during the days of mourning after his death, editorials, excerpts from his speeches, and poems by William Rose Benet.

Kingdon, Frank. *"That Man in the White House"; You and Your President*. Arco 1944 \$2

Written as campaign literature in 1944, in defense of Rooseveltian principles and practices.

Ludwig, Emil. *Roosevelt, a Study in Fortune and Power*. Viking 1938 \$3 Now out of print.

Sympathetic portrait by a great biographer who expresses admiration but not flattery of his subject.

Stalin

Ludwig, Emil. *Stalin*. Putnam 1942 \$2.50

Based on secondary sources and one interview a number of years ago.

PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION

Gonella, Guido. *A World to Reconstruct; Pius XII on Peace and Reconstruction*. Bruce 1944 \$3.50

An international lawyer's interpretation and re-statement of peace principles enunciated in messages of the present Pope.

Herring, Hubert. *Good Neighbors: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Seventeen Other Countries*. Yale University Press 1941 \$3

This up-to-date, authoritative, and charming study will promote better understanding of Latin Americans, which is a prime requisite in shaping an intelligent foreign policy.

Hoover, Herbert. *The Problems of Lasting Peace*. Doubleday 1942 \$2

A former president and U. S. Ambassador, Hugh Gibson, review the peace treaties of the world from the Pax Romana to Versailles, and draw some intelligent conclusions.

Huszar, George Bernard de, ed. *New Perspectives on Peace*. University of Chicago Press 1944 \$2.50

Eleven lectures delivered at the University of Chicago in 1944 under the sponsorship of the Walgreen Foundation for the Study of American Institutions. Although the attainment of a just and lasting peace is the common subject, each specialist approaches it from his viewpoint, viz., geography, history, etc., to present an overall picture.

Lattimore, Owen. *Solution in Asia*. Little 1945 \$2

Asiatic countries' antipathy to imperialistic treatment by western powers is the point of departure for sound suggestions regarding United States' diplomatic and foreign policies.

Peattie, Roderick. *Look to the Frontiers; a Geography for the Peace Table*. Harper 1944 \$2.75

Geographic foundations for peace by a man who believes that an enduring peace must understand "man's relation to the earth which he tills or mines." Written in simple style, as "a contribution to democracy."

Pratt, George K. *Soldier to Civilian*. Whittlesey House 1944 \$2.50

Suggestions are made for every group: the family, friends, employer, and the community, in helping the returning soldier adjust to civilian life. An appendix outlines a guide for community planning for service- for-veteran groups.

Prefaces To Peace, a Symposium Consisting of the Following: *One World*, by Wendall L. Willkie (complete), *The Problems of Lasting Peace*, by Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson (complete), *The Price of Free World Victory*, by Henry Wallace, *Blue-print for Peace*, by Sumner Wells. Simon & Schuster, Doubleday, Reynal 1943 \$3.50

Romulo, Carlos P. *Mother America*. Doubleday 1943 \$2.50

A prominent Filipino incidentally offers a formula for peace in the Orient by interpreting the U. S. colonial policy in the Philippines.

Wallace, Henry. *The Price of Free World Victory*. Fischer 1942 75c
The former vice-president's famous "common man" speech delivered at the Free World Association dinner in May, 1942.

Waller, Willard. *The Veteran Comes Back*. Dryden 1944 \$2.75
An understanding presentation of the problems confronting the returned soldier. Of interest to the civilian and veteran alike.

Welles, Sumner, ed. *An Intelligent American's Guide to the Peace*. Dryden Press 1945 \$3.75
Handbook of brief discussion of the geography and economics of every independent nation, as well as the factors determining its part in the postwar world.

Willkie, Wendell L. *One World*. Simon & Schuster \$2 Paper \$1 Pocket Books 25c
The author's forty-nine day trip around the world in 1942 provoked this plea for unity and understanding among nations.

ECONOMIC AND MONETARY PROBLEMS

*Chase, Stuart. *Goals for America, a Budget of Our Needs and Resources; Guide Lines to America's Future as Reported to the Twentieth Century Fund*. The Twentieth Century Fund 1942 \$1
Recommendations for an adjustment of our economic policy, done in simple, readable style.

Chase, Stuart. *Where's the Money Coming From? Problems of Postwar Finance, Guide Lines to America's Future as Reported to the Twentieth Century Fund*. Twentieth Century Fund 1943 \$1
Very simple solution of the problems of inflation, public debt, and prevention of future depressions.

Cherne, Leo M. *The Rest of Your Life*. Doubleday 1944 \$2.75
Postwar problems of housing, unemployment, disposition of government surplus, and the returning soldier will have an ever widening gap between the public's attitude and the action which will be taken. Mr. Cherne has done his research on these questions as the executive secretary of the Research Institute of America.

Feis, Herbert. *The Sinews of Peace*. Harper 1944 \$2.50
From his experience as Advisor on International Economic Affairs in the State Department, the author discusses the problems of international economy, including money, food supply, trade, and investments.

Lyon, Leverett Samuel. *Your Business and Postwar Readjustment; a Book to Aid Executives in Working Out Specific Postwar Problems.* University of Chicago Press 1944 \$1 Paper

Pearson, Frank Ashmore. *Food.* Knopf 1944 \$2.75

A Cornell professor of statistics suggests that free prices would go farther than rationing and price ceilings in solving the food problem.

Williams, John Henry. *Postwar Monetary Plans, and Other Essays.* Knopf 1944 \$2.50

Collection of rather technical essays on monetary problems and international trade, published originally in magazines.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Becker, Carl. *How New Will the Better World Be?* Knopf 1944 \$2.50
Peace-planning against an historical background by a famous American historian.

Colegrove, Kenneth Wallace. *The American Senate and World Peace.* Vanguard 1944 \$2

Plea for a constitutional amendment abolishing the treaty-ratifying power of the Senate because of its undemocratic nature.

Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion. *Approaches to World Peace. Fourth Symposium.* ed. by Lyman Bryson. Harper 1944 \$5
Fifty-nine approaches to a common goal, including original statements, as well as comments and rebuttals by noted leaders in each field.

Culbertson, Ely. *Total Peace; What Makes Wars and How to Organize Peace.* Doubleday 1943 \$2.50

Includes the author's intricate World Federation Plan which has aroused much comment and controversy.

Fleming, Denna Frank. *The United States and the World Court.* Doubleday 1945 \$2

An author, lecturer and authority on international affairs presents a passionate plea for international co-operation through an interpretation of the history of the World Court.

Lippman, Walter. *U. S. War Aims.* Little 1944 \$1.50

A well-written study of postwar international organization that has proved challenging and controversial.

Shotwell, James T. *The Great Decision.* Macmillan 1944 \$3

Shall we use the same total efforts for peace as we have for war? Possible alternative answers to that question are capably discussed

by the chairman of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

Welles, Sumner. *The Time for Decision*. Harper 1944 \$3 World Publishing Company \$1.49

A "must" book on anybody's list, containing a plan for world organization and U. S. foreign policy, by a seasoned diplomat and statesman.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE ENEMY

Brailsford, Henry Noel. *On settlement with Germany*. John Day 1944 \$1.75

A well-known English journalist offers his solution for the problems of reparations, frontiers, migrants and refugees, disarmament, German industries and re-education.

Creel, George. *War Criminals and Punishment*. McBride 1944 \$3

Advocates stern retribution to prevent a repetition of events after World War I.

Fleisher, Wilfred. *What to Do with Japan*. Doubleday 1945 \$2

An authority discusses postwar treatment of the Japanese government, Hirohito, reparations, etc.

Johnstone, William C. *The Future of Japan*. Oxford University Press 1944 \$2

An aid to conclusions about what to do with Japan.

Nizer, Louis. *What to Do with Germany*. Ziff-Davis 1944 \$2.50 Readers' Book Service 1945 \$1

Recommends punishment of war criminals, economic and industrial planning and supervision, and re-education for Germany. Moral reform is ignored.

Schultz, Sigrid. *Germany Will Try It Again*. Reynal 1944 \$2.50

From her experience as an enemy alien in Germany during World War I, and one-time foreign correspondent for the "Chicago Tribune," the author describes the secret German organization for the present war, and affirms that similar preparations for a third conflict are now under way.

PAMPHLETS ON

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Bretton Woods

The Bretton Woods Proposals. U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C. 1945 Free

Conference at Bretton Woods Prepares Plans for International Finance by John P. Young. Department of State Pub. 2216 Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C. 1944 10c

Dumbarton Oaks

Dumbarton Oaks Conference: Proposals for the Establishment of a General International Organization. Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y. 1944 Free

Dumbarton Oaks Documents on International Organization Together with Chart and Questions and Answers. Department of State Conf. Ser. 60 Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C. 1944 5c

Eichelberger, Clark M. Proposals for the United Nations Charter; What Was Done at Dumbarton Oaks. Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, 8 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y. 1944 10c

What Was Accomplished at Dumbarton Oaks. University of Chicago Round Table, No. 345. University of Chicago. 1944 10c

Food

Bennett, Merrill Kelley. Food for Postwar Europe; How Much and What? Food Research Institute, Stanford University. 1944 Paper 50c
Sound estimates regarding one of our most urgent problems.

International Labor Organization

The International Labor Organization, What It Is, How It Works, What It Does. I.L.O. Office, 734 Jackson Place N. W., Washington, D. C. Free.

UNRRA

U.N.R.R.A.; Organization, Aims, Progress. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Dupont Circle Bldg., Conn. Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Free

Libraries will lend you the books on this list and other materials about World War II and the peace. If your library does not have the books you want, ask the librarian to borrow them from the State Library. If you live where there is no public library, write to the Michigan State Library, Lansing 13. Your only expense will be postage for return to Lansing.

ARTHUR POUND WRITES LAKE ONTARIO

(**L**AKE ONTARIO. By Arthur Pound. [The American Lakes Series.] Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, 1945, pp. 384. Price \$3.50). The following editorial introduction by Dr. M. M. Quaife, Detroit Public Library, is used by special permission of the publishers, The Bobbs-Merrill Company:

Smallest of the Great Lakes, Ontario leads them all in its wealth of historic and human associations. Although but little more than one-fifth the size of Superior and less than one-third that of Huron or Michigan, Ontario is one of the deepest of all the Great Lakes; and since its surface is less than 250 feet above sea level, the great bulk of its cold dark water lies below the level of the ocean. Like Michigan, most of Ontario's shore line is remarkably regular and its surface unspotted by islands. Chief exception to this statement is the lake's north-eastern section where numerous headlands and islands combine to create a pleasing diversity of scene.

Striking indeed is the contrast between Ontario's poverty of present-day commerce and its wealth of history. Reasons governing the former are adequately marshaled, perhaps for the first time, by Arthur Pound in the chapters that follow this introductory note. The founding of Quebec in 1608 as a way station between France and China insured that Lake Ontario should occupy the early pathway of westward French expansion. More accurate, perhaps would be the statement that the Glacial Age which gave to the Great Lakes their present form and outlet insured the westward march across Lake Ontario of whatever nation might obtain a foothold at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Although the earlier French explorers of the interior were deflected from Ontario temporarily by the hostility of the Iroquois Confederacy which occupied its shores, this opposition was eventually overcome and the existing geographic and economic forces gained full sway.

So it came about that Ontario was discovered in 1615 by Etienne Brule, who was quickly followed by his leader, Champlain. In 1667 a peace with the Iroquois which endured for a decade and a half, was imposed by the French, and for the first time the Great Lake was open to French exploitation. By the driving energy of Count Frontenac, Ft. Frontenac was established at present day Kingston in 1673 and with in a few years his lieutenant, LaSalle, placed a few tiny sailing ships on the lake, their advent marking the beginning of navigation—other than in open boats—of the Freshwater Seas.

Repeatedly during the long warfare which raged more or less constantly from 1609 to 1701, French expeditions invaded the Iroquois.

country south of Ontario. The English, meanwhile, rivals of the French in both old and new worlds, came to the support of the hard-pressed Iroquois. They established Oswego as a counterpart to French Fort Frontenac and disputed the French pretension to dominion over Niagara and the Upper Ohio Valley. From 1689 to 1763 four great wars were waged, filling almost half of the seventy-four-year period. New France was conquered at last, and in 1760 British rule replaced French dominion over all the Great Lakes. Barely a decade and a half later, however, the American Revolution began and eight years of warfare were followed by Lake Ontario's permanent division between Great Britain and America. Henceforth, as of old, the northern shores would belong to one great nation and the southern to another; and another painful war would be waged on Ontario's waters before the rival nations could perceive their mutual advantage in adhering to the peace which now has endured for more than a century and a quarter. In 1917 and again in 1941 the two nations became allies in arms, and as these lines are written Canadian and American armies united under one common leader are driving the German legions from the Low Countries and storming their battlements along the Rhine.

As with all others in *The American Lakes Series*, Ontario's story is the story of the lake in its human and historic setting. Selection of Dr. Pound as its narrator was dictated by obvious considerations. A native of Michigan and a graduate of her state university, he spent his formative years close beside the Great Lakes. He has written a group of novels laid in the Great Lakes region and many illuminating economic discussions. In the field of history he has written a biography of Sir William Johnson, a history of General Motors, and another of Detroit, within a few miles of which he grew to manhood. He has served in editorial capacities on both newspapers and magazines, and for several years has held the post of State Historian and Archivist of New York. No less important than the foregoing is his familiarity with Canadian history which is essential to the writing of Lake Ontario's story. If any remotely comparable book about Lake Ontario has been published hitherto, its existence is unknown to the present writer. To sponsor Dr. Pound's fine narrative is a pleasant editorial privilege.

A COLLEGE HISTORY

THE STORY OF A NOBLE DEVOTION is a short history of Adrian College produced under the leadership of Dr. Harlan L. Feeman, President Emeritus. Written with tender affection and sincerity, it has more than a dash of humor, lively details, even excitement and color which make it well worth reading.

It will have appeal to many readers outside the college constituency, since the writers recognized that the college with its one hundred years of existence was not isolated from history as in a vacuum, but drew from and added to that ongoing stream. Such chapters as "Canal Boats, River Boats, and Wagon Wheels", chapters about Asa Mahan and the slavery movement, the Methodist Protestants, and The Wesleyans, the college through three wars, and the union of Methodism, are examples of this. Even such details as campus life in the days when water had to be pumped and wood carried; when a student had to steal out of the dormitory to see Shakespeare; when dating took the form of "The Thousand Mile Walk" in the girls' dormitory, will provide interest and amusement.

For those more closely connected with the college through the years, this book will be comparable to looking through the family album and reliving for the moment the events during their particular era on campus. The story of trustees, faculty and student body is told from the point of view of administrative periods, but the usual tedious review of events has been done away with in the attempt to get the sweep and meaning of the years.

Beginning with the story of the founding of Michigan Union College at Leoni in 1845, it tells the details of the move to Adrian, the changes in denominational control, the financial struggles of the school, gives careful consideration to the long and fruitful administration of Dr. Feeman, who headed the school for almost a quarter of its existence, and ends with the story of the New Era under Dr. Harrison, with its promise for the school of continuing usefulness which has been very little disturbed by the war.

Printed by the Adrian College Press, the little volume has distinction as a book. It is illustrated by cuts made from etchings of old photographs. It is a cooperative staff achievement of which the college can well be proud. The book has 160 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.50; paper, \$1.00.—(Maysie Pierce, Librarian, Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan).

APPROACHING CATHERWOOD CENTENNIAL

MRS. MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD was a central figure in Middle Western authorship during the period between the close of the Civil War and the opening of the twentieth century.

Professor Fred Lewis Pattee in 1915 was the first of the later critics to recall Mrs. Catherwood's stories and novels for a fair evaluation. In *A History of American Literature since 1870*, he reported that her work was not only entitled to a permanent record but was being unjustly neglected. Other critics have consistently upheld Pro-

fessor Pattee's judgment. Since the early nineteen twenties, Mrs. Catherwood's writing, particularly her short stories (which she herself probably considered minor accomplishments in their day), have been recalled by an increasing number of readers as an important regional contribution of much originality and charm.

Mrs. Catherwood was the first American woman novelist of any significance born west of the Appalachians although that fact when viewed by itself is of little worth in the main story of American fiction except as an interesting chronological "first," it assumes considerable significance when one considers that Mrs. Catherwood was also the first woman of any prominence in American literature to acquire a college education, that she was graduated not from a school in the East but from a new college sprung up in Ohio, that she won this education by her own efforts against extremely difficult odds, and that she was probably the first woman writer from the new West to support herself independently, even for a short time, by free-lance authorship. Mary Hartwell Catherwood was not merely one more gifted woman among the large number of such American writers who appeared in the generation after Emerson. She was the pioneer woman writer in the first generation of Middle Western authorship. Her career epitomizes the struggle faced by any woman of her region and generation who chose writing for a vocation. Her work stands as a significant product of the forces necessarily at work in that particular milieu.

In addition to the numerous historical romances that gave her contemporary fame, Mrs. Catherwood produced a second notable group of regional short stories which are now her best known work. These dealt with French life, particularly that along the American-Canadian border. Although nearly all of them contain some historical material, reflecting the long romances which Mrs. Catherwood was turning out as her major work during these years, they are essentially regional in quality, taking their central interest from the vivid minutiae of speech, manners, emotions, and incidents which Mrs. Catherwood delighted in. These stories that follow the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes all the way from colonial Acadia, as in "The Chase of Saint-Castin" (*Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1893), to primitive Sault Sainte Marie in "The Windigo" (*Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1894), or to nineteenth century Mackinac Island in "The Mothers of Honore" (*Harper's Magazine*, June 1899), represent the most nearly perfect integration of Mrs. Catherwood's particular narrative powers. They have been justifiably remembered.

Behind the writing were a remarkable personality and an eventful life richly worth the describing for their own sake. Mrs. Catherwood was born in Luray, Licking County, Ohio, December 16, 1847. The period of her growing up was that of the greatest westward rush in

the American saga. In fact, she grew to girlhood with the steady stream of westward migration actually flowing past her door. Her family joined the moving column when she was nine or ten, just old enough for her to feel the full tide of hope which enthusiastic young parents saw in an undeveloped neighborhood on the Illinois prairies. The migration and the feelings attending that experience probably colored the rest of her life, for even in the severest of adversities—and she suffered many—Mrs. Catherwood never lost the peculiar optimism of outlook which the West still symbolized in American thought during her formative years.

Orphaned at twelve by the death of both parents in Milford, Illinois, she was brought back to grow up among uncongenial conditions in a decadent Ohio village (described under the name "Barnet" in her novel *Craqueo' Doom*). Living under the smart of poverty and dependence, she was forced very young into a struggle for self-support and for personal expression that was remarkable both for the energy of the fight and for the degree of success attained. By teaching country schools she was able to place herself in the Granville, Ohio, Female College, from which she graduated in 1868. Later while teaching, first in Granville, then in Danville, Illinois, she practiced her chosen craft of writing until in 1874 she had won sufficient recognition from Eastern publications to warrant her risking a full-time literary career, first in Newburgh, New York, later in Cincinnati, Ohio. The accomplishment was an unusual one for an obscure Middle Western woman in the eighteen-seventies.

Once an escape into a dream has been accomplished, the technique that has succeeded can easily become one's way of life, justifying the past and shaping the future. In the case of Mary Hartwell Catherwood, it was to affect not only her struggles and achievements but her philosophy of living and the writing that reflected that philosophy.

Ugliness cannot be denied no matter how hard one prays for beauty. Sometimes, though, the particular ugliness of the moment can be evaded or compromised. Better than any other Middle Western writer of her time, Mrs. Catherwood found a literary technique for looking away from the immediately unpleasant. Mrs. Catherwood was never able to escape completely from all the unlovlieness which could be found close to the core of everyday living, but she found a fairly satisfactory way of concentrating upon the ideality that the reality suggests.

Probably the happiest years of her life were those brief periods when she was living in the midst of creative literary activity—the few months in New York, the two years in Cincinnati, another short time in Indianapolis. She would have preferred remaining in those literary centers. Instead, circumstances doomed her to spend most of her years in small

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois towns close to ugliness of living and narrowness of thinking and feeling that she had grown to dislike. The economic depression of the middle seventies drove her in 1877 from a successfully independent writing career back to friends and relatives. She married the same year and thereafter for the next twenty-two years continued to live wherever her husband's business dictated, in Oakford, Indiana (1877-79), in Indianapolis (1878-82), and in Hoopston, Illinois (1882-99). She continued to dislike many small town characteristics. But more significant, she deliberately found ways in her life and in her writing of drawing away from them. Sometimes it was a physical withdrawal, more often a spiritual or at least an imaginative one. Both tendencies reached a consistent climax in her closing years, the one in her forsaking of small town life completely in 1899 for a residence in Chicago until her death in 1902, and the other in the historical romances far removed from mauve-decade realities, to which she devoted increasingly heavy portions of time and energy during her last ten years.

An account of her remarkable life, a critical evaluation of her voluminous writings, and the relationship of both to the main story of American literature are presented in *A Critical Biography of Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood: A Study of Middle Western Regional Authorship, 1847-1902*, by Robert Price, as a doctoral dissertation, at The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

(From *Abstracts of Doctoral Dissertations*, No. 43. The Ohio State University Press, 1944).

THE NEW COMPANY-HISTORY

A WARNING that industries producing war goods should prepare now to face possible government investigations in the post-war period is the subject of an 8,000 word printed booklet recently issued by the Fred Eldean Organization, public relations consultants at 670 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entitled "THE NEW COMPANY-HISTORY: YOUR PROTECTION AND PROMOTION" the 26-page brochure outlines steps to be taken in setting up fact-gathering and record-collating machinery and discusses production forms of the finished history.

Recalling the pattern of World War I investigations which caught many companies handicapped by inadequate records, the printed booklet traces the trend of current government probes and the attention which they are devoting to product cost, product quality, labor utilization and actual (versus scheduled) production.

"When the War Transaction Section of the Department of Justice was making its investigations between 1922 and 1926", the report states, "the Attorney General stated its policy thus: 'To refrain from troubling honest contractors.' Nevertheless there was no way of distinguishing between honest and dishonest contractors except by investigation. Hence the Joint Board of Survey, representing the War and Justice Departments, and the War Transactions Section pried into 30,000 ordnance contracts and many Quartermaster Corps contracts, all of which had previously been settled and marked 'closed.'"

"Whether companies that had held government contracts during War I had been honest or not, such of these inquiries as the government chose to pursue called upon them to produce facts which explained their operations under the cost-plus contract system. The scope of the inquiries included contracts under which materials and products had been sold to the government; plants constructed, operated and disposed of; the sale of surplus property and supplies; and camp construction. During its four years of life, the War Transactions Section pressed 955 cases and, when dissolved on June 30, 1926, turned an additional 341 cases over to the regular bureaus of the Department of Justice."

In addition to the protection aspect, the booklet points out other public relations uses for industry's records of wartime performance.

THE THIRTY-SECOND (RED ARROW) DIVISION IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

A SUMMARY of the operations of this Division, prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission and published by the federal government, may now be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. This Commission (created by congress in 1923) has also published a book entitled *American Armies and Battlefields in Europe* which gives a concise account of the vital part played by American forces in the First World War and detailed information regarding the memorials and cemeteries. This volume on the 32nd Division is one of a series of booklets detailing the operations of those Divisions which had front-line battle service. It is comprehensive enough to be of general interest and presents an extended list of sources upon which further study can be based. A general map showing the principal cities and battle lines is included.

AN UPPER PENINSULA STORY

BAY MILD, a novel by Louis Kintziger (Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, 1945) is a story of hope and faith among humble fisher folk at

Bay DeNoc. The author is a native of Escanaba who worked on the Great Lakes. This book filled with the drama of life in a small lakes settlement has the freshness of Northern Michigan. (Price \$2).

SILK CULTURE IN MICHIGAN

THE EARLY SILK INDUSTRY IN MICHIGAN is described by Prof. Sidney Glazer of the Department of History at Wayne, in *Agricultural History* for April, 1944. He points out that Michigan's own farm journal, the *Western Farmer* (later *Michigan Farmer*) initiated in 1841, called attention to silk culture as a means of increasing agricultural wealth. The *Detroit Daily Advertiser* of Feb. 17, 1840 gave space to enumerate the major arguments in favor of silk culture in Michigan. Claims were made that American silk was definitely superior to that of France. In Lenawee County there was organized a Silk Growing Society in 1841. Apparently the lack of a market rather than lack of quality was a major obstacle to silk culture progress in Michigan. Interest waned rapidly towards the end of 1843. In 1844, reports referred disparagingly to the "silk boom." Emphasis on silk appears to have ceased entirely with the efforts of 1844. The writer gives a closing paragraph to the cause of failure, among them the unwillingness of the legislature to grant a bounty.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF DETROIT

"EVOLUTION OF METROPOLITAN DETROIT" is the title of an article in the July issue of *Economic Geography* magazine by Prof. Bert Hudgins, head of the Geography and Geology Departments of Wayne University. In addition to the physical conditions that have influenced the development of the Detroit region, the writer gives attention to pertinent events and places outside the area. He traces the settlement of the French, English, and Americans, the influence of the Erie Canal, steam navigation on the Great Lakes, the lumber and other industries, concluding with a summary of city and regional problems.

MICHIGAN'S GOLD STAR RECORD: WORLD WAR I.

(For the beginning of this Series, see the Winter issue of this Magazine for 1943.)

HENRY G. CHRISCINSKI (302290), Private, Company K, 168th Infantry, 42nd Division. Son of August and Augusta Chriscinski, Imlay City. Born Feb. 8, 1894 at Imlay Township, Lapeer County. Carpenter. Single. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company K, 168th Infantry. Overseas with the famous Rainbow Division, with which unit he served until July 28, 1918 when he was killed in action during the Aisne-Marne Offensive in the advance upon Croix Rouge Ferme and Sergy, France. Residence at enlistment: Imlay City, Lapeer County.

CARL CHRISTENSEN (570434), Corporal, Company A, Headquarters Field Signal Battalion. Son of Andrew and Catherine Christensen, Ludington. Born April 3, 1894 at Riverton Township, Mason County. Telegrapher. Single. Entered U. S. military service at Fort George Wright, Wash., Aug. 22, 1917. Transferred to Monterey, Calif. Assigned to Company E, 8th Field Signal Battalion. Transferred to Camp Greene N. C. Assigned to Company A, Headquarters Field Signal Battalion. Overseas May, 1918 to France where he served with his unit throughout the war. Served with the Army of Occupation. Died of pneumonia Feb. 23, 1919 at Mayen, Germany. Buried at Ludington. Residence at enlistment: Ludington, Mason County.

JOHANNES CLARENCE CHRISTENSON (2137151), Private, 313 Sanitary Train, 315th Ambulance Company. Son of Hans and Caroline Christenson, Grayling. Born July 5, 1895 at Grayling. Mechanic in auto-factory. Single. Inducted into Camp Ferris at Grayling Aug. 4, 1917. Transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia. Assigned to 351st Ambulance Company, 313 Sanitary Train. Overseas. Died of broncho-pneumonia Oct. 12, 1918 at Hericourt Heights, Saone, France. Residence at enlistment: Flint, Genesee County.

TARVAL (TORVALD) CHRISTIANSON (263937), Corporal, Company M, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Peter and Anna Christianson, (both deceased). Born May 18, 1892 in Norway. Timber worker. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer and was transferred to Camp McArthur, Texas, Nov. 1917. Assigned to Company M, 125th Infantry. Overseas with the 32nd Division with which unit he served in the Alsace Sector, the Aisne-Marne and the Oise-Aisne Offensives. Died Sept. 3, 1918, of wounds received in the brilliant attack upon Juvigny. Buried at Lakeview, Escanaba. Residence at enlistment: Escanaba, Delta County.

MAYNARD LEE CHRISTIE (280258), Private, 1st Class, Company L, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Mrs. Agnes Christie, Helena, Mont. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company L, 128th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Trained at Camp McArthur and was transported overseas with the Red Arrow Division. Served with his unit in the Alsace Sector, Aisne-Marne Offensive and Oise-Aisne Offensive where he was killed in action Aug. 30, 1918 in the brilliant capture of Juvigny. Residence at enlistment: Michigan.

HAROLD J. CHRISTIE, Corporal, 67th Company, 5th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, 2nd Division. Son of Frank A. Christie, Grand Rapids and Ida May (Funk) Christie (deceased). Born Jan. 1, 1899 at Hastings. Apprentice boiler maker. Single. Enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps March, 1917. Transferred to the training school at Parris Island, S. C. Assigned to the 67th Company, 5th Regiment, U. S. Marines. Landed overseas June 12, 1917 at Worchester, England. Served with the famous 2nd Division in France until he was killed in action June 6, 1918 at Chateau Thierry, where the 2nd Regulars won immortal glory in rendering important assistance to the French in blocking the Highway of the German advance to Paris. Residence at enlistment: Grand Rapids, Kent County.

CHARLES E. HARRIS CHUBNER (881610), Private, 148th Battalion, Canadian Army. Son of Frank and Frieda C. Henz, Monroe. Born May 21, 1893 at Toledo, Ohio. Entered Peel Street Barracks, Montreal, Canada, Jan. 29, 1916. Assigned to the 13th Battalion. Transferred to Camp Valcartier, Quebec, Canada where he was assigned to the 148th Battalion with which he went to France. Served with his unit until Sept. 12, 1918 when he died at Cagicourt, France. Buried in the British Cemetery at Ligny St. Flochel. Residence at enlistment: Monroe, Monroe County.

ORIE VERN CHURCH, 2nd Lieutenant, Company M, 146th Infantry, 37th Division. Son of Albert E. Church (deceased) and Minnie E. Church-Culver, Lansing. Born Jan. 13, 1890 at Ovid. Chauffeur. Married June 26, 1910 at Windsor, Canada to Iva K. Pratt, who was born Feb. 15, 1889 at Lansing. Survived by two sons John A. born Feb. 13, 1911 and Donald Charles born June 30, 1913. Enlisted in the 32nd Infantry, Michigan National Guard, June 23, 1916. Assigned to Company M, 126th Infantry in the organization of the 32nd Division at Camp McArthur. Transferred to Company M, 146th Infantry. Killed in action Sept. 30, 1918 in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive when the Ohioans of the 37th Division were advancing through the Bois Emontt and Bois de Beuge. Residence at enlistment: Sunfield, Eaton County.

JOHN CIAPPONI (2115685), Private, Battery A, 102nd Field Artillery, 26th Division. Inducted into U. S. military service where he was trained and assigned to Battery A, 102nd Field Artillery. Overseas to France where he served with the Yankee Division until he received wounds in action from which he died July 23, 1918. Assigned by the War Department to Michigan.

ANTHONY J. CICHORACKI (2041920), Corporal, 419th Motor Truck Company, Quarter Masters Corps. Son of Anthony and Mary Cichoracki, Hamtramck. Born Dec. 25, 1895 at Detroit. Single. Entered U. S. military service April 26, 1918. Assigned to the 419th Motor Truck Company. Promoted to Corporal. Transported overseas to France where he continued in service to the close of the war. Died of disease May 31, 1919 in France. Residence at enlistment: Hamtramck, Wayne County.

STANLEY CIELESZ (2028955), Private, Company G, 28th Infantry, 1st Division. Inducted into U. S. military service where he was assigned to Company G, 28th Infantry, 1st Division which had been in active service for months prior to the declaration of war on the Mexican Boundary. Trained with his unit and was transported overseas. Served with the 1st Regulars in France until July 21, 1918 when he was killed in action in the Marne Salient. Assigned by the War Department to Michigan.

MAX CIEMINSKI (2096627), Private, Company C, 102nd Infantry, 26th Division. Son of Paul and Anna Cieminski (both deceased). Born Nov. 21, 1891 at Polonia, Wis. Miner. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Nov. 19, 1917. Transferred to the 102nd Infantry, with which unit he served in the Aisne-Marne Offensive. Killed in action July 24, 1918 in the brilliant capture of Torcy, Belleau and Givry during the advance upon the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons Road. Residence at enlistment: Bessemer, Gogebic County.

WALTER CIESIELSKI (2048968), Private, 1st Class, Company E, 339th Infantry, 85th Division. Son of Frank Ciesielski, Detroit. Entered U. S. military service at Camp Custer Apr. 26, 1918 where he was assigned to Company E, 339th Infantry in the organization of the 85th Division. Trained at Camp Custer and was transported overseas with his unit. Upon arrival in England the 339th Infantry was detached from the remainder of the Division and sent with the "Polar Bears" to North Russia as part of the Allied Expeditionary Force in that region under English Command. Private Ciesielski accompanied that expedition where he died of disease Feb. 27, 1918 near Archangel, Russia. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

GEORGE EWART CILLEY (120815), Sergeant, 76th Company, U. S. Marine Corps, 2nd Division. Born July 17, 1894 at West Stewarstown, N. H. Enlisted Apr. 18, 1917 in the U. S. Marine Corps at Port Royal, S. C. Assigned May 12, 1917 to Company B, at Port Royal. Transferred to Quantico, Va. where he was assigned July 22, 1917 to the 76th Company. Overseas Oct. 6, 1917. Served with the 2nd Regulars in the Toulon Sector, Aisne Defensive, Chateau-Thierry Sector, Aisne-Marne Offensive, Barbaché Sector, St. Mihiel Offensive, and Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he was killed in action Nov. 1, 1918. Awarded Croix de Guerre and was cited in General Orders for gallantry in action. Awarded 2nd Division Citation and Fourragere. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

PETER PAUL CIRWYSKI (278584), Private, Headquarters Company, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Victor and Pauline Monkiewicz Siwicki (Cirwyski), Poland, Europe. Born in Poland. Employee of Eagle Plaster Mills. Single. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 126th Infantry in the organization of the 32nd Division at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division with which unit he served throughout the summer of 1918. Killed in action Oct. 5, 1918 during the Meuse Argonne Offensive in the capture of Bois de la Marine. Residence at enlistment: Grand Rapids, Kent County.

STANISLAW CISREWSKI, 339th Infantry, 85th Division. Son of John and Leokadya Cisrewski, Detroit. Born Aug. 1902. Expressman. Single. Served in the 339th Infantry, 85th Division. Overseas and was sent with the "Polar Bears" to Northern Russia as part of the Allied Forces in that region. Died of disease Oct. 29, 1918 near Archangel, Russia. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

FRANCIS W. CISZEK (2034822), Private, Company F, 2nd Engineers, 2nd Division. Son of Jacob (deceased) and Anna Ciszek, Detroit. Born Dec. 20, 1893 at Detroit. Core-maker, Sherwood Brass Works, Detroit. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Mar. 28, 1918. Assigned to the Machine Gun Battalion, 339th Infantry. Transferred to Company L, 16th Engineers. Overseas. Transferred to Company C, and later to Company F, 2nd Engineers. Killed in action Oct. 9, 1918 during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive near St. Etienne, France. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

JOSEPH FRANK CISZEK (261531), Private, 1st Class, Company F, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Jacob (deceased) and Anna Ciszek, Detroit. Born Mar. 19, 1895 at Detroit. Machinist. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Sept. 21, 1917. Assigned to the 160th Depot

Brigade. Transferred to Company B, 125th Infantry then in training at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the 32nd Division. Transferred to Company F, 128th Infantry when the 32nd Division was designated as a combat unit. Served with the famous Red Arrow Division throughout its brilliant career in France. Wounded Nov. 10, 1918 during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Died of lobar pneumonia complicated with wounds Nov. 29, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

MICHAEL CLAREY (2039635), Private, Company F, 115th Infantry, 29th Division. Son of Thomas Clarey, Saginaw and Hannah Clarey (deceased). Born Jan. 18, 1893 at Hemlock. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Apr. 1, 1918. Transferred to Company F, 115th Infantry. Overseas. Died Oct. 12, 1918 from wounds received during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in the attack upon Bois de Consenvoye between Samogneux and Brabant. Residence at enlistment: Hemlock, Saginaw County.

BUD WILLIAM CLARK (281443), Private, Company M, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Walter Enos Clark, Mecosta, and Luella M. (Vickerman) Clark (deceased). Born May 19, 1896 at Trufant. Moving picture operator. Single. Member Company I, 32nd Infantry, Michigan National Guard. Served on the Mexican Border 1916-1917. Mustered into U. S. military service July 15, 1917 at Grand Rapids. Transferred to Company M, 126th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Waco, Texas. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division. Transferred to Company M, 128th Infantry. Served in the Alsace Sector and in the Aisne-Marne Offensive. Killed in action Sept. 1, 1918 during the Oise-Aisne Offensive in the brilliant capture of Juvigny. Residence at enlistment: Mecosta, Mecosta County.

CHARLES WESTON CLARK (2053276), Private, Company C, 15th Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Division. Son of Fred A. and Evaline (Freeman) Clark (both deceased). Born Mar. 30, 1894 at Lowell. Cook. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer May 29, 1918. Assigned to Company B, 328th Machine Gun Battalion. Trained at Camp Custer and was sent overseas with the 85th Division. Transferred to Company C, 15th Machine Gun Battalion. While in service as Cook for his Company, Private Clark was killed in action near Dieulouard, France, when a shell struck the kitchen killing and wounding 28 men. Buried at Lowell. Residence at enlistment: Lowell, Kent County.

CLYDE CLARK (2986001), Private Company L, 339th Infantry, 85th Division. Son of John D. and Ida D. Clark, Lansing. Born June 23, 1889 at Bay City. Stone mason. Married July 21, 1913 at Windsor, Canada to Bessie Madden (deceased) who was born June 23, 1889 at Bay City. Survived by a daughter Thelma Helen, born Nov. 12, 1915.

Inducted into Camp Custer June 27, 1918. Assigned to Company L, 339th Infantry. Overseas July, 1918. Sent with the "Polar Bears" from England to North Russia as part of the Allied Force under English Command. Died of pneumonia Sept. 18, 1918 at Archangel, Russia. Buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Lansing. Residence at enlistment: Lansing, Ingham County.

GAILEY CLARK (2030589), Private, Company C, 1st Engineers, 1st Division. Son of David W. and Mary (Watson) Clark (both deceased). Born May 20, 1890 at Detroit. Lumberman. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Jan. 15, 1918. Served in Company C, 160th Depot Brigade. Overseas and was assigned to Company C, 116th Engineers Apr. 5, 1918. Transferred to Company D, 1st Engineers, June 23, 1918 and to Company C, Aug. 4, 1918. Served with the famous 1st Division in the Saizerais Sector, in the operation of forcing the St. Mihiel salient and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he was killed Oct. 9, 1918 during the difficult advance east of the Aire Valley against Fleville, Exermont and the rugged country beyond. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

HENRY ARTHUR CLARK (2698250), Private, 1st Class, Headquarters Chief Office, Service of Supply, Ordnance Detachment, 1st Army. Son of Eli and Bessie Franklin Clark, Crystal. Born Nov. 7, 1894 at Bedfordshire, England. Sheet metal worker. Single. Entered U. S. service June 15, 1918 at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga. and assigned to 3rd Company, 6th Battalion, 1st Regiment. Overseas Sept. 1918. Served in the Advance Ordnance Detachment, 1st American Army, and in the Army of Occupation. Died of bronchial pneumonia Mar. 2, 1919 at Verdun, France. Residence at enlistment: Ionia, Ionia County.

JOSEPH KING CLARK, Private, 82nd Company, 6th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, 2nd Division. Son of Benjamin and Mary Jane (Lewis) Clark, (both deceased). Born Apr. 3, 1896 at Cutler, Ind. Hotel employee. Single. Enlisted in U. S. military service May 18, 1917 at Paris Island, S. C. Assigned to 82nd Company, 6th Regiment. Sailed for France Oct. 24, 1917. Served at Bordeaux, France from Nov. 21, 1917 to Jan. 8, 1918 assisting U. S. engineers on American dock yards. Served in the Verdun Sector from Mar. 15, to May 14, 1918. Died May 24, 1918 at the evacuation hospital, of bronchial pneumonia caused by being gassed while in the trenches. Residence at enlistment: Grand Rapids, Kent County.

JOSHUA A. CLARK, (2047349). Private, Company C, 339th Infantry, 85th Division. Son of Charles and Margaret E. Clark, Woodville.

Born Dec. 9, 1895 at Fields, Mich. Farmer. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Apr. 27, 1918. Assigned to Company C, 339th Infantry. Overseas with the 85th Division. Sent with the "Polar Bears" to Russia as part of the Allied Forces in that region. Killed in action Feb. 4, 1919 near Archangel, Russia. Residence at enlistment: Woodville, Newaygo County.

LEWIS CLARK (2033709), Private, Company L, 115th Infantry, 29th Division. Son of Johnson and Lottie Maude (Prior) Clark, Milford. Born July 20, 1882 at Commerce, Oakland County. Farmer. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Feb. 25, 1918. Trained with the 85th Division. Transferred to Camp McClellan, Ala., May 22, 1918 where he was assigned to Company L, 115th Infantry. Overseas with the 29th Division. Served in the Upper Alsace Training Sector and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he was killed in action Oct. 10, 1918 north of Verdun, in the attack upon the Bois de Consenvoye between Samogneau and Brabant. Residence at enlistment: Milford, Oakland County.

WILBUR W. CLARK, (137747), Private, 100th Aero Squadron, Signal Corps. Son of William A. and Luella Clark, Jackson. Born Dec. 24, 1898 at Carthage, Ohio. Mechanic. Single. Enlisted in U. S. service July 15, 1917. Entered Kelley Field San Antonio, Texas Aug. 18, 1917. Assigned to the 100th Aero Squadron. Sailed for France Jan. 23, 1918. Drowned off the coast of Scotland in the sinking of the *Tuscania* by German submarines, Feb. 5, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Jackson, Jackson County.

EMIL FRED CLAYPOOL, Private, 1st Class, Company A, 328th Machine Gun Battalion, 85th Division. Son of John (deceased) and Rosa Claypool, Stevensville. Born April 9, 1894 at Stevensville. Farmer. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Sept. 20, 1917. Assigned to Company A, 328th Machine Gun Battalion. Died March 7, 1918 at Camp Custer. Buried at Stevensville. Residence at enlistment: Stevensville, Berrien County.

PAUL CLEIGHTMAN, (281554) Private, Company M, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of (father's name and address unknown) and Minnie Cleightman, Albion, Ill. Born Mar. 6, 1899 at Albion, Ill. Student. Single. Member Company M, 32nd Infantry, Michigan National Guard. Mustered into U. S. military service July 15, 1917 at Grand Rapids. Entered Camp Ferris Aug. 14, 1917. Assigned to Company M, 126th Infantry in the organization of the 32nd Division at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the 32nd Division. Transferred to Company M, 128th Infantry when the 32nd Division was designated as a combat unit. Served in the Alsace Sector and in the Aisne-Marne Of-

fensive where he was killed in action Aug. 6, 1918 in the difficult advance from the Ourcq to the Vesle River. Residence at enlistment: Grand Rapids, Kent County.

RAYMOND CONRAD CLEMENS (2981406), Private, Company C, 339th Infantry, 85th Division. Son of Joseph and Mary Clemens, St. Joseph. Born Jan. 16, 1893 at St. Joseph. Bookkeeper. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer June 24, 1918. Assigned to Company C, 339th Infantry. Overseas July, 1918 and was sent to Russia as part of the Allied Forces in that region of the world conflict. Killed in action Nov. 29, 1918, near Archangel, Russia, when about 70 Americans found themselves surrounded by Russian Cossacks and were compelled to cut their way through the lines to reach the American Base. Residence at enlistment: St. Joseph, Berrien County.

JOHN R. CLEMENSHAW (2039733), Private, Company D, 109th Infantry, 28th Division. Son of Peter and Zilpha Clemenshaw, Luther. Born Apr. 26, 1895 at Luther. Employee, Building Tower Line. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Mar. 29, 1918. Assigned to 12th Company, 3rd Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga. where he was assigned as Bugler to the 29th Company 8th Battalion, 3rd Infantry Replacement Regiment. Overseas July, 1918 and was assigned to Company D, 109th Infantry. Trained with the Keystone Division and entered the Oise-Aisne Offensive Aug. 7, 1918 when this sturdy Division relieved the 32nd Division after its brilliant exploit at Fismes. Died Sept. 6, 1918 at the Field Hospital of the 109th Infantry from wounds received in action in the desperate fighting north of the Vesle River. Residence at enlistment: Luther, Lake County.

IRVING JOSEPH CLEMENT (2491050), Private, 28th Company, 20th Engineers. Son of Adeler and Olive Clement, Michigamme. Born Jan. 1, 1886 at L'Anse. Railway fireman. Married Jan. 4, 1919 at Meillant Cher, France, to Mary Louise Suchot who was born at Meillant Cher, France. Survived by a son. Entered U. S. military service Feb. 3, 1918 at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Assigned to the 20th Engineers. Overseas. Died of disease Mar. 3, 1919 at Chateauxreaux, France. Residence at enlistment: Michigamme, Marquette County.

JAMES CLEMENTS, Ensign, U. S. Navy. Son of William Lawrence and Jessie Clements, Bay City. Born Nov. 2, 1897 at Pittsburg, Pa. Student in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Single. Entered U. S. service April 1917 at the Naval Aviation Signal Station, Mass. Commissioned as Ensign at Norfolk Naval Base, Jan. 1918. Served as instructor at Houghton Road Naval Aviation Station, Miami, Fla. and at Pensacola, Fla. Overseas Aug. 1918. Stationed at Bordeaux until Sep-

tember 30, 1918 when he was assigned to the Northern Service Station at Dunkirk. Died of disease in Paris Oct. 8, 1918 as he was enroute to his new assignment. Residence at enlistment: Bay City, Bay County.

MERLAND E. CLEVELAND (50193), Corporal, Company D, 23rd Infantry, 2nd Division. Son of Frank L. and Helen E., Sheridan, Montcalm County. Born Mar. 26, 1896 at Sidney, Montcalm County. Farmer. Single. Entered U. S. military service July 18, 1917 at Syracuse, N. Y. Assigned to Company D, 23rd Infantry. Overseas Sept. 1917 with the 2nd Regulars. Served with the immortal 2nd Division throughout its brilliant career in France. Died Nov. 7, 1918 from wounds received in action in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Fairplain Township, Montcalm County.

REUBEN AMBROSE CLEVINGER (2019508), Private, Company C, 47th Infantry, 4th Division. Son of Samuel and Gennetta Clevenger, Stanton. Born July 15, 1893 in Putnam County, Ohio. Farmer. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Sept. 19, 1917. Assigned to Company B, 338th Infantry. Transferred to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. Mar. 1918. Assigned to Company C, 47th Infantry. Overseas with the 4th Regulars, May, 1918. Served with the 4th Division until July 31, 1918 when he was killed in action in the Aisne-Marne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Day Township, Montcalm County.

DAVID EARL CLINE (263663), Corporal Company L, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Leonard Cline, Colton, Ohio. Born Jan. 23, 1900 in Sanilac County. Pipe fitter. Single. Enlisted in the Michigan National Guard Jan. 18, 1916. Served on the Mexican Border, 1916-1917. Assigned to Company L, 125th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division, with which unit he served in the Alsace Sector and in the Aisne-Marne Offensive where he was killed in action July 31, 1918 in the capture of Cierges. Residence at enlistment: Port Huron, St. Clair County.

GARNETT W. CLINE (25850), Private, 466th Aero Squadron. Son of Lyman Cline, Jackson, and Anna (Funston) Cline (deceased). Born Sept. 29, 1889 in Montcalm County. Machinist. Single. Entered U. S. military service May 15, 1917 at San Antonio, Texas. Assigned to the 466th Aero Squadron. Overseas Aug. 6, 1917. Died of disease Oct. 21, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Jackson, Jackson County.

CLYDE CLIFFORD CLINEFELTER (278708), Sergeant, Company A, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Alfred M. and Addie Wilber

Clinefelter, Coldwater. Born Apr. 8, 1893 at Algansee Township, Branch County. Married Aug. 3, 1912 at Coldwater, to Maude Blake who was born April 20, 1893 in Ovid Township, Branch County. Survived by one child Estelle M. born Feb. 14, 1913. Enlisted in Company A, 32nd Infantry, Michigan National Guard. Entered U. S. service April 6, 1917. Called to Camp Ferris, Grayling, Aug. 15, 1917. Assigned to Company A, 126th Infantry in the organization of the 32nd Division at Waco, Texas. Overseas Feb. 1918. Assigned to a Snipers and Observers' Section of the Army Candidate School at Langres. Served with the 32nd Division in the Alsace sector. Killed in action Aug. 1, 1918, by a machine-gun bullet near Cierges, France, in the Aisne-Marne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Coldwater, Branch County.

FRANK M. CLISHE (2053395), Private, Company B, 339th Infantry, 85th Division. Son of Nelson Clish, Baraga, (mother deceased). Born Feb. 9, 1891 at Baraga. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer May 20, 1918. Assigned to Company B, 339th Infantry. Overseas with the 85th Division. Sent to Russia with the 339th Infantry as part of the Allied Forces in that region. Died of wounds received in action March 1, 1919 in Russia. Buried at Baraga. Residence at enlistment: Baraga, Baraga County.

ELLIS L. CLOUSE (633880), Wagoner, 60th Coast Artillery Corps. Son of William H. Clouse, Reed City and Mary E. Clouse (deceased). Born Oct. 16, 1898 at Manistique. Single. Entered U. S. military service Feb. 4, 1918 and was assigned as a Private to Battery E, 60th Coast Artillery Corps. Transported over seas to France where he continued in service to the close of the war. Died of pneumonia Jan. 16, 1919 at Brest, France. Residence at enlistment: Cadillac, Wexford County.

WALDO M. COBURN, Sergeant-Major, Camp Headquarters, Camp Custer. Son of Dr. Milan and Sibyl Coburn, Coopersville. Born Dec. 1888 in Holland Township, Ottawa County. Dentist, Grand Rapids. Graduate, University of Michigan, received degree of D.D.S. 1912. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Sept. 19, 1917. Assigned to Headquarters Company, 160th Depot Brigade. Served as Motorcycle Orderly, 9 months. Promoted to Sergeant, clerk in receiving and distributing Officers' Headquarters, 14th Division, Dec. 23, 1918. Became Battalion Sergeant-Major, Feb. 16, 1919. Died of disease at Base Hospital, Camp Custer, Apr. 18, 1919. Buried at Grand Rapids. Residence at enlistment: Coopersville, Ottawa County.

CHARLES MORRIS COCKLE (551412), Corporal, Company H, 38th Infantry, 3rd Division. Son of Charles T. and Elizabeth (Rollman) Cockle, Bronson. Born Oct. 11, 1897 at Bronson. Stenographer. Single.

Entered U. S. service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 8, 1917. Assigned to Company H, 38th Infantry. Transferred to Camp Greene, N. C. Nov. 1917. Overseas April 1918. Served with the 38th Infantry in five major campaigns—the Aisne Defensive, the Champagne-Marne Defensive, the Aisne-Marne, the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Killed in action Oct. 8, 1918 in the Battle of the Argonne in the vicinity of Bois de Cunel, and Hill No. 299. Residence at enlistment: Bronson, Branch County.

ALBURTUS S. COHOON, Fireman, 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Son of A. W. Cohoon, Alma and May Cohoon (deceased). Born Oct. 7, 1896 at Alma. Farmer. Single. Enlisted in the U. S. Navy at Toledo, Ohio. Assigned to the U. S. Ship Cyclops. Died Mar. 4, 1918 when the Colier, Cyclops was lost at sea. Buried at sea. Residence at enlistment: Pine River, Gratiot County.

EDWARD F. COHOON (3358268), Private, Company E, 605th Engineers. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned for training to Company E, 605th Engineers. Continued in service with his Company until his death from disease Oct. 8, 1918. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

HARRY GRANT COLBY (2173821), Private, Headquarters Supply Company, Ordnance Training camp, Camp Hancock, Ga. Son of Grant W. Colby, Hopkins, (mother deceased). Born Feb. 3, 1892 at Grand Rapids. Decorator. Married Aug. 23, 1918 at Augusta, Ga. to Ethel May Shanks, who was born Aug. 22, 1895 at Detroit. Entered U. S. military service Dec. 7, 1917 at Dayton, Ohio. Assigned to the 163rd Depot Brigade. Transferred to the Headquarters Supply Company, Ordnance Training Camp, Camp Hancock, Ga. Died of pneumonia Jan. 8, 1919 at Camp Hancock, Ga. Buried at Detroit. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

ELMER B. COLE (2020756), Private, Company A, 339th Infantry, 85th Division. Inducted into Camp Custer where he was assigned to Company A, 339th Infantry in the organization of the 85th Division. Trained at Camp Custer and was transported overseas with his unit. Upon arrival overseas the 339th Infantry was detached from the remainder of the Division and sent with the "Polar Bears" to North Russia as part of the Allied Expeditionary Force in that region under English Command. Continued in service until he was killed in action Jan. 23, 1919 near Archangel, Russia. Residence at enlistment: Michigan.

ELMER JOSEPH COLE (263622), Corporal, Company K, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Joseph Cole (deceased) and Edith Cole-Ford, Detroit. Born Nov. 10, 1882 at Detroit. Telephone lineman. Single. Enlisted in Company K, 33rd Infantry, Michigan National Guard. Assigned to Company K, 125th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the 32nd Division. Served in the Alsace Sector, in the Aisne-Marne and Oise-Aisne Offensives. Killed Aug. 30, 1918, during the latter offensive in the difficult and brilliant capture of the town of Juvigny, France. Residence at enlistment: Saginaw, Saginaw County.

FRANK C. COLE (3358208), Private, Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion, 79th Division. Son of Frank C. and Minnie I. Cole, Hastings. Born Feb. 25, 1898 at Ada, Kent County. Single. Entered U. S. military service in the Regular Army June 2, 1918. Trained and was transported overseas to France where he was assigned to Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion. Served with his unit in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he received wounds in action from which he died Oct. 4, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Hastings, Barry County.

GRANT COLE (2053204), Private, Company C, 150th Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Division. Son of Bert and Sarah (Ellenwood) Cole, Pontiac. Born Mar. 22, 1896 at Pontiac. Motor tester. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer May 28, 1918. Assigned to Company C, 328th Machine Gun Battalion. Overseas with the 85th Division. Transferred to Company C, 15th Machine Gun Battalion. Served with the 5th Regulars in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he was killed in action at Dieulard, Sept. 29, 1918, when an enemy shell registered a direct hit on the kitchen of his company during mess time, killing five men outright and wounding 28 others. Residence at enlistment: Pontiac, Oakland County.

HERALD JAMES COLE, (4725532), Private, First Class, Base Hospital, No. 99. Son of Jérôme and Hattie (Grimes) Cole, Boyne City. Born July 29, 1896 at Constantine. Stenographer. Married Aug. 5, 1918 at Charlevoix, to Myrtle Isabelle Anderson who was born Oct. 1890 at Holton. Inducted into Camp Custer Sept. 18, 1918. Assigned to 34th Company, 9th Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Overseas Oct. 18, 1918. Sent to Hyeres, France Nov. 25, 1918 where he was assigned to the duty of typist in Base Hospital, No. 99. Died of spinal meningitis Feb. 6, 1919 at Hyeres, France. Residence at enlistment: Boyne City, Charlevoix County.

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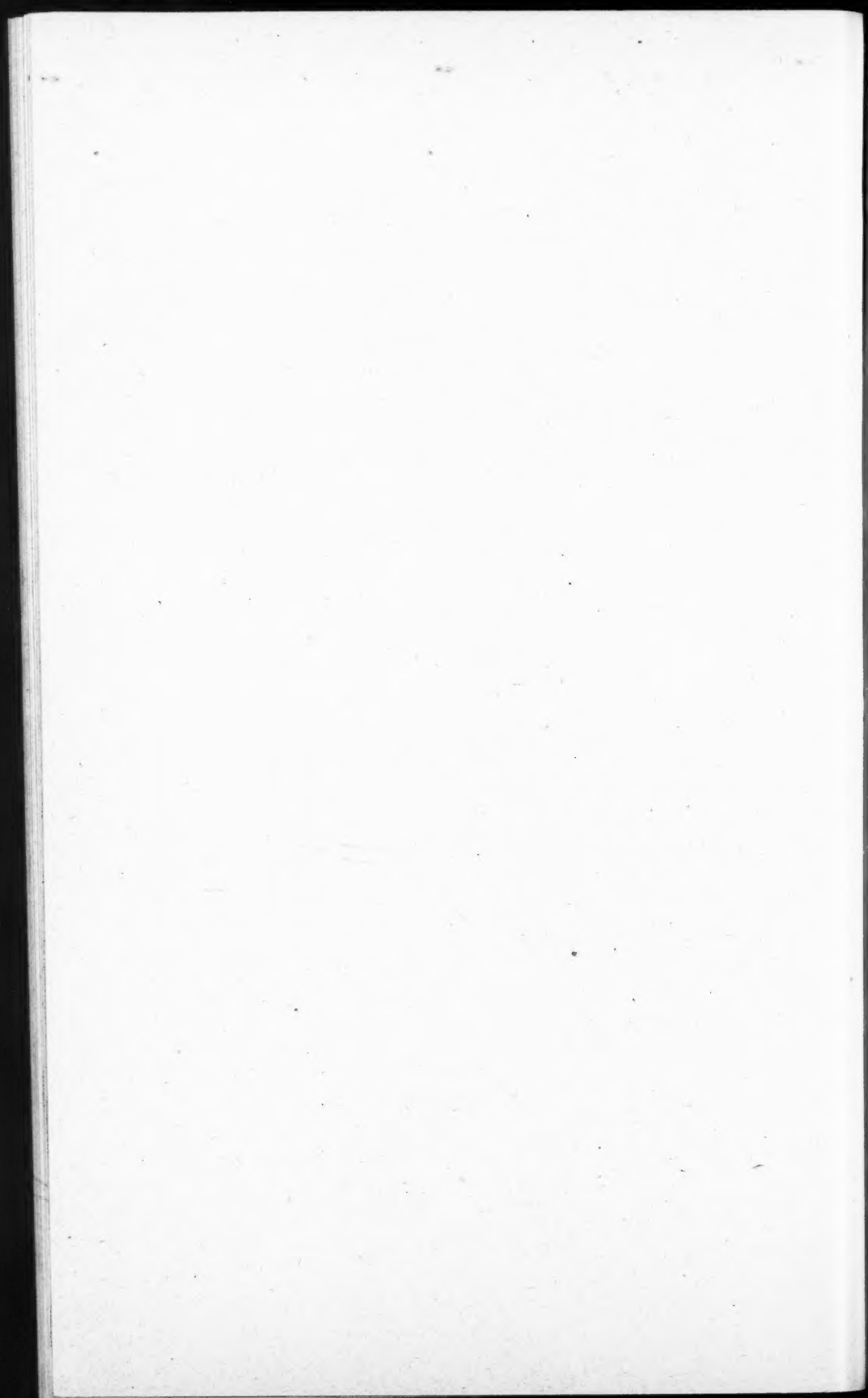
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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT,
CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF
CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of Michigan History Magazine, published quarterly at Lansing, Mich., for October, 1945.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham—ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared George N. Fuller, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Michigan History Magazine and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Mich.

Editor, George N. Fuller, Lansing, Mich.

Managing Editor, George N. Fuller, Lansing, Mich.

Business managers, none.

2. That the owner is: The Michigan Historical Commission. R. Clyde Ford, Pres., Ypsilanti; Chester W. Ellison, Vice-Pres., Lansing, Mich.; George N. Fuller, Sec., Lansing. No stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

GEORGE N. FULLER,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1945.

[SEAL]

P. H. ANDRUS,
Notary Public.

My Commission expires Feb. 19, 1946.